

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Vol. LXIX. No. 12.

Chicago, U. S. A., December 28, 1932. Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy.

To the Grain Trade

At this holiday time, under the unusual world-wide conditions, real values of good will, good fellowship and friendship mean more than when large ledger credits were all-absorbing.

I extend a hearty Christmas greeting to the members of the grain and feed trade with the firm belief that the courage and patriotic leadership they are showing in combating adverse business conditions will be real factors in a return to a sound economic life and a reasonable prosperity.

May the New Year bring us the great gifts of health and happiness with a stronger determination to restore and protect our priceless heritage of life and liberty.

GEORGE E. BOOTH, President
Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.



James E. Bennett & Co.

GRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGAR

STOCKS
BONDS
RUBBER

MEMBER CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

—PRIVATE WIRES—

Ask for Bids

WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS

CONSIGNMENTS

and orders in Futures Solicited and properly cared for in all Leading Markets

ST. LOUIS
Merchants Exchange

INDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of Trade

KANSAS CITY
Board of Trade

PEORIA
11 Board of Trade

CAIRO
403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

PEORIA

Located in the very center of Illinois' great corn-producing territory, Peoria has three of the largest corn consuming industries in the United States. This market also has favorable freight rates to the Gulf and South Eastern territory, which give the Peoria grain merchants unlimited facilities for grain distribution.

So great is the demand, that Iowa and Missouri find their best market here at times and large quantities of corn move to this great Gate-Way from these states. Owing to the comparatively short haul to Peoria, railroads move this Peoria grain in much shorter time than to other terminals.

These Peoria Board of Trade Members Want to Serve You

James E. Bennett & Co.
W. W. Dewey & Sons
J. H. Dole & Company
C. H. Feltman Grain Co.
Lowell Hoit & Co.

Lamson Bros. & Co.
Luke Grain Co.
P. B. & C. C. Miles
J. C. Schaffer Grain Co.
Turner-Hudnut Co.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burris Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Co., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation consignments.*
McConnell Grain Corp., brokerage & comm.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Vultz, E. L., grain drying a specialty.
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Hastings Co., Sam'l., wheat, corn & oats.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Ryan, James F., grain, cash, futures.
Scott, Burrows & Christie, grain commission.
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Templeton's Sons, J. S., grain merchants.*
Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., grain commission.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members

Bailey, E. L., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. L., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DELPHOS, OHIO

Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain, beans, feeds.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.*
Smoot Grain Co., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Midwest Grain Co., Optrs. Grain Belt Elevator.
Owens Grain Co., Mill Buying.
Whalen Grain Co., wheat, corn, kafir, milo.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Continental Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. congnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
W. S. Nicholson Grain Co., strictly commission.
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.
Ry. Mountain Grain & Comm. Co., consignments.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Farmer Co., E. L. brokers, grain and millfeed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., grain, millfeed.
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wh't.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

General Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Udpike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., grain merchants.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Harper Grain Co., feed, grain, feedstuffs.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Heald Grain Co., consignment specialists.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Missouri El. & Grain Co., grain merchants.
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts, wh. & coarse gr.*
Robinson Elev. Co., C. E., shippers & sellers.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

King & Co., Douglass W., carlots-grain, hay, seed.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., buyers and sellers.
Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members

Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat specialists.

WACO, TEXAS

Clement Grain Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott&Lincoln, Inc., optrs. WellingtonTerm. Elvtr.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1923), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed, 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter November 21, 1930, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXIX, No. 12, December 28, 1932.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**E. W. BAILEY & CO.****COMMISSION MERCHANTS****GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS 1142-44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO****BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.****GRAIN MERCHANTS****Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters****111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO****CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.****Grain Commission****111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO****JOHN E. BRENNAN & Co.****COMMISSION MERCHANTS****GRAIN and SEEDS
CHICAGO****Rosenbaum Grain Corporation****332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET****Cash
and Futures****CHICAGO, ILLINOIS****Private
Wires****Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.****Board of Trade - Chicago****26 Broadway, New York
Kansas City Davenport
Rockford****Cash Grain — Futures****Stocks — Bonds****Provisions — Cotton****THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY****BUYERS OF****Oats Corn Wheat Barley****Cedar Rapids,
Ia.****Ft. Dodge,
Ia.****Akron,
Ohio****St. Joseph
Mo.****CHICAGO, ILLINOIS****Future Trading****Upon Organized Commodity
Markets***by G. Wright Hoffman*

Reviews the development and extent of future trading in the various commodities and markets; explains effect of future trading on price stabilization and operation of future markets. Cloth bound, 500 pages, price \$5.00, plus postage. Weight, 3 lbs.

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated****332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.****STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY****Grain Merchants****Chicago****New York****Minneapolis****ELEVATORS:****Chicago, Ill.****St. Joseph, Mo.****Portland, Me.****Depot Harbor, Ont.****If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal**

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**Holiday Greetings****Best Wishes**

for

1933**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1874

Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**
RECEIVERSConsignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK**American Elevator & Grain Company, Inc.**RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED*Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.*

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Wood Grain Corp.CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE
BUFFALO, N. Y.**Lewis Grain Corp.***A good firm to consign to*
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORKChamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**CEREAL GRADING COMPANY**

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GRAINWe Buy, Sell, Store and Ship All Kinds of Grain,
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L."**HALLET & CAREY CO.**

Grain Merchants

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

Upon readers patronage of its advertisers depends the success of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. Mention it. Thank you.

Country Offices:

Fairmont, Minn., Marshall, Minn.
Aberdeen, So. Dak.
Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
Devils Lake, N. D. Williston, N. D.**CARGILL**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Terminal Offices:

Duluth, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Omaha
Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, New York
Winnipeg, Man., Montreal, Que.**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**

Grain and Hay
Exchange Members**PITTSBURGH**Grain and Hay
Exchange Members

JESSE C. STEWART CO.
GRAIN and FEED
Own and Operate the
IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.

SAMUEL WALTON CO.
Established 40 Years
Grain, May, Straw and Feed
Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.
WABASH BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN--HAY--MILLFEED--FLOUR

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

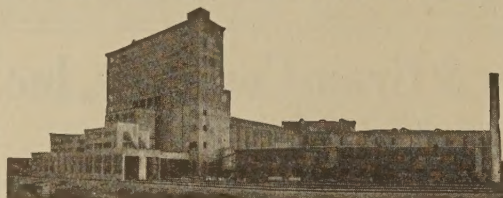
Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating

SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage
Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

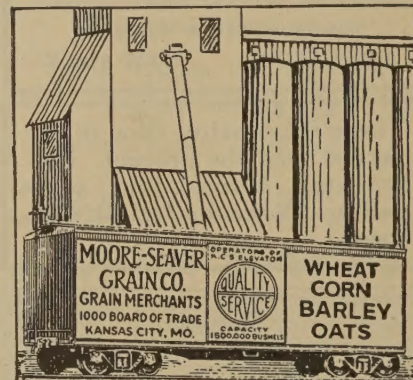
CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR Co.

KANSAS CITY

OPERATING

Continental Elevator

CAPACITY 2,500,000 BU.

WHEAT
and
OATS**NORRIS GRAIN CO.**

Operators—Norris Elevator—K. C., Mo.

CORN
and
BARLEY**UHLMANN
Grain Company**Chicago, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.Elevator Capacity
7,500,000 Bushels**CIPHER CODES**We carry the following cipher codes in stock
and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.) 12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

**To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**

Place and adv. in the "Wanted" or
"For Sale" columns of the GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago.
It will bring you quick returns.

*A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures***B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY**

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Atchison, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Nebr.

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you
encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

NANSON

Commission Co.

Grain

Hay - SEEDS

**202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**MISSOURI ELEVATOR
AND GRAIN COMPANY**

203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 4,000,000 Bushels

**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**

Established 1877

ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Market Record Blank

For C. N. D. and Radio Markets

This book provides ruled spaces for the convenient compilation of an hourly record of the market prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley. Each sheet is ruled for a week's quotations with spaces for every business day of the week. Printed on Goldenrod bond paper and bound in books of 60 sheets, over a year's supply, with heavy pressboard hinged covers, size 9½ x 11¾ inches. Order CND 97-5. Price, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 14 ozs.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.**

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
CINCINNATI, OHIO
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS

What do you need to modernize your grain elevator?

Write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes, and we will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau—GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

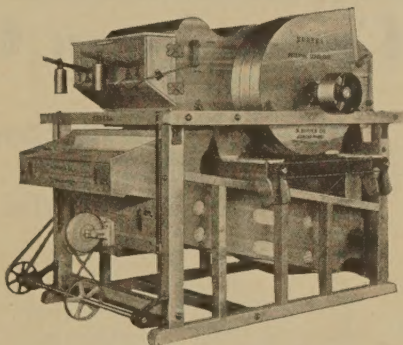
Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore



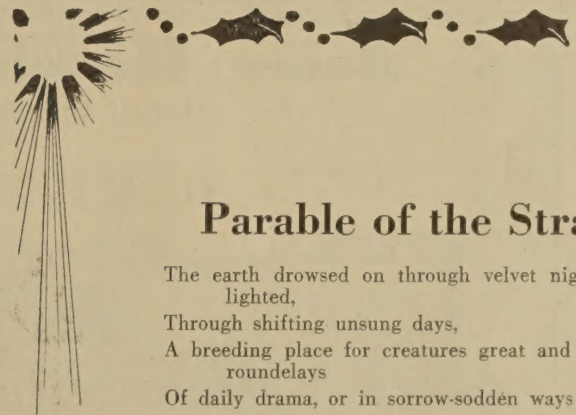
Eureka Standardized Separator

An efficient, up-to-the-minute machine, designed to produce closer separations and to give greater capacity.

Includes all the latest features—Buhler Drive, ball bearing fan shaft, and Eureka worm-gear driven sieve cleaners.

Write for Catalogue GD125

**S. HOWES CO., INC.
Silver Creek, N. Y.**



Parable of the Straw

The earth drowsed on through velvet nights, star-lighted,

Through shifting unsung days,

A breeding place for creatures great and small, in roundelays

Of daily drama, or in sorrow-sodden ways

Of men, self-seeking and benighted.

One star-led night blazed suddenly, ecstatic'ly alive,

Earth tingled as a Thought of God lay

Upon some straw which had lost its play

Of livingness, its vital spark, yet could obey

A tender touch that made the husk revive.

The straw was stirred with new elixir—

A channel, boundless, striving to purvey

A leaping, joyous, onrush array

Of love and frankincense and myrrh.

This happened to the simple straw

When in its caress

The Christmas Babe made His impress

In that touch it knew its immortality, and in awe

Was born its golden-ness.

Myrtle Dean Clark

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
4121 Forest Park Blvd. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

CHALMERS & BORTON

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Mention Grain & Feed Journals
when writing our advertisers

The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

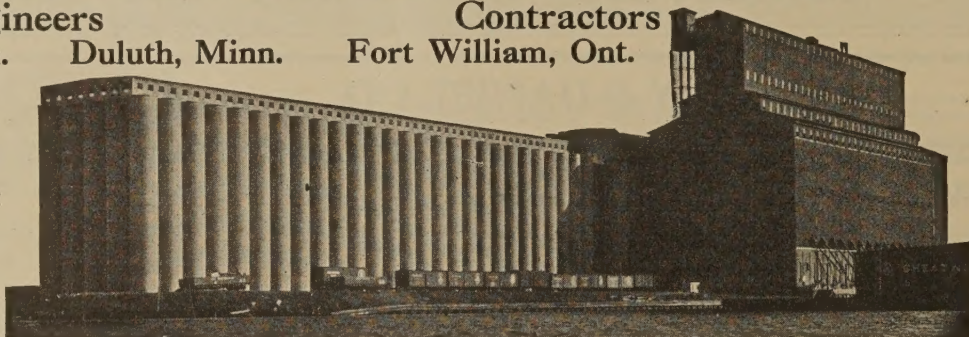
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

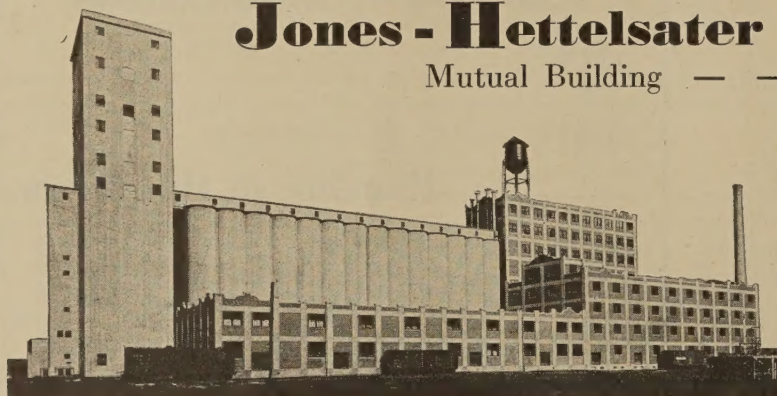
Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.

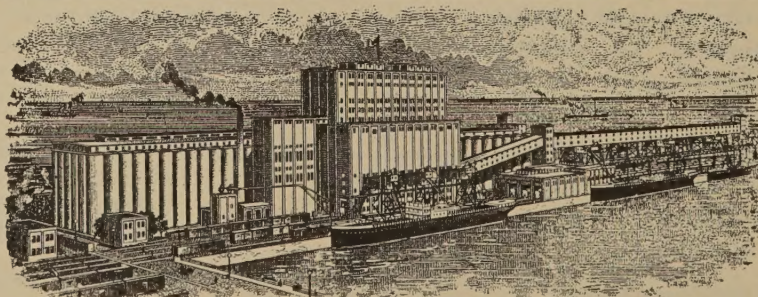
1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill
2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders*

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.60, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bought of _____ 19____	
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher.

One-fourth actual size.

HORNER & WYATT

*Consulting Engineers to the
Grain Trade*

470 Board of Trade

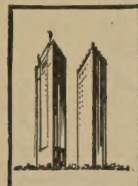
Kansas City, Mo.

Write to us for PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS
AND ESTIMATES for GRAIN ELE-
VATORS, FLOUR MILLS, FEED MILLS,
WAREHOUSES and POWER PLANTS.

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

IN ST. LOUIS

Hotels



\$250
to
\$450
Tub and
Shower

MAYFAIR

EIGHTH and SAINT CHARLES
and

LENNOX

NINTH and WASHINGTON

in **ST. LOUIS**

ANNOUNCING PRICE
REDUCTIONS ON ROOMS
MEALS, GARAGE, ETC.

In the very center of things.
Just a step from theater,
shopping and business
district. Admittedly offering
more personal room comforts
and refinements than any
other hotels in Saint Louis.

Circulating Ice Water Free Morning Paper
Bed Lamps Full-Length Mirrors
Club Meals Coffee Grill Garage

*When in Minneapolis
Stay at*

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.80	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

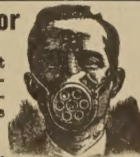
MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
tail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



ZELNY

Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

**Grain & Feed Journals
Want Ad.**

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Elevator, warehouse and coal business for sale or lease; priced right; owner paralyzed. H. H. Lawless, Loraine, Ill.

SOUTHEASTERN NEB.—20,000 bu. modern ironclad elevator for sale, coal and feed can be handled; easy term payment. Address 69Z5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHEAST WYOMING—35,000 bu. elevator and warehouse handling feed, flour, seeds and grains; on main line Union Pacific. Immediate possession. Box 97, Burns, Wyoming.

GREENCASTLE, IND.—Elevator for sale; college town; De Pauw University; doing nice business in grain, seed, feed, fence, implements; price \$6,000. Campbell & Ogles, Greencastle, Ind.

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bu. modern ironclad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ILL.—25,000-bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; oat huller; corn and feed grinder; own the land; served by C.B.&Q. and T.P.&W.R.R. switches. Best grain territory in state. Priced to sell. D. S. Simonson, Bushnell, Ill.

WISCONSIN—Two elevators in excellent grain territory for sale; handle around 300,000 bus. grain per year; also wonderful feed and coal business; a great opportunity for a live wire; best reasons for selling. Address 69T15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—30,000 bus. elevator for sale; on Santa Fe R. R.; good wheat, corn and feed territory; feed grinder and ton feed mixer; modern in every way; good neighborhood and long established trade; priced right. Address 69Y13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY for cash elevator in good grain territory. Like to have feed mill and coal business, in Southwestern Minn., Eastern S. D., or Northern Iowa. Address 69Y4 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

WISCONSIN—Custom Feed Mill and Whse. for sale; in good dairy section. Write Martin Lumber Company, Exeland, Wisconsin.

OHIO—75 Bbl. Mill for Sale with Feed Dept. Good location; established trade; priced to sell. The Buckeye Mfg. Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES on select Ariz. Grapefruit & Yuma Papershell Pecans delivered by express, Blalack & Whitman, Yuma, Ariz.

\$5.00 BUYS AN OIL BURNER for your stove. \$27.50 buys an oil burner for your office. It burns any cheap fuel oil, or crankcase drainings. It is guaranteed for five years, and actually heats hotter than coal or wood fires. Made since 1919. Catalog free. Staples Oil Burner Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind. Dept. G.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IOWA—Choice location for flour, feed and seed business; low rental; County Seat; farm center. C. F. Simmermaker, Tipton, Iowa.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

More Watch Dogs Needed



Many national organizations of loyal citizens are earnestly striving to check this pilaging of the Federal Treasury by the farm racketeers.

From the Grand Rapids Herald.

The Federal Octopus

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, \$1.00 per copy plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of Form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. Size 9½x12 ins. Column headings from left to right are, "Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Insp., Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination, Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Chgs., Remarks." A good buy at \$2.25. Order Form 85.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER OR FOREMAN—Position wanted in elvtr.; good bookkeeper; 15 yrs. exper.; best refs.; furnish bond; go anywhere at once. Write 69Y5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of elvtr. and feed plant; plenty of exper.; Al refs. in all sidelines; Ind. or Ohio preferred; go on short notice. Write 69Y1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT POSITION as manager of grain elevator in Illinois; 8 yrs. exper. best references. Would consider one man elevator or any grain position. Write 69Y9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION managing elevator; 14 years' experience in grain, feed, coal, seed; married; good references; will go anywhere; prefer Central Indiana or Ohio. Address 69Z3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1-50 H.P. FAIRBANKS MORSE A.C. Motor for sale; 3 ph. 60 cy. 220 or 440 v., 3600 r.p.m., late type, ball bearing, suitable for hammer mill or high speed grinder. Price, including starter, \$160. Hammond Elec. Co., Hammond, Ind.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

100-TON TYPE Registering Beam Track Scale for sale; good order; bargain. Prescott Exchange, Inc., Prescott, Wis.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

PORTABLE MILL and International truck for sale. J. H. Patterson, Truro, Iowa.

WE HAVE TWO FEED King Oat Hullers; will sell one cheap—been used a short time. Anamosa Milling Co., Anamosa, Iowa.

BOWSHER FEED MILL No. 10-A used 2 mos.; sacrifice for cash; cap. 50 to 100 bu. per hr. Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio.

BARGAIN—Attrition Mill Plates; 3 sets 20" Monarch; 2 sets 24" Monarch; 2 sets Robinson; all new. L. F. Perrin, Box 375, Pt. Huron, Mich.

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. SAVE MONEY. Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

ONE 30-H. P. DIRECT CONNECTED Jay Bee Hammer Mill 2-S for sale; used only a few hours per month over a period of 3 yrs. A practically new machine at a reasonable price. Address George J. Nicht, Auburn, N. Y.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT for the manufacture of rolled oats; plant now in operation; has surplus equipment; oat hull separators; oat groat separators; stub oat graders, reels, dust collectors, cyclones, 3 bar-Nun grinders, hammer mills and other miscellaneous equipment. Oat Products Corporation, Dixon, Illinois.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Air blast car loader; car puller; corn cutter; corn cracker and grader; corn shellers; corn meal bolters; cracked corn polisher; cob crusher; 1-portable corn sheller; 1-oat clipper; 2 & 3 pair high feed rolls; bag cleaner; bag piler; Humphrey manlift; grain cleaners all makes and sizes; hammer mills new and used; grain driers; new vertical batch mixers; horizontal mixers; elevators all sizes; automatic scales; exact weight scales; power shovel; bran packers; Hughes Alfalfa Bolter. Complete equipment for the elevator and feed mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

RUBBER BELTING FOR SALE

GENUINE GOODYEAR new Friction Surface Rubber Belting for sale, these sizes only—7-in. 5 ply, 36c per ft.; 9-in. 5 ply, 43c per ft.; 10-in. 5 ply, 47c per ft. Port Huron Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

MILWAUKEE

Why the Milwaukee grain market retains its supremacy and the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange sustains a leading position in the face of keen competition can be told briefly:

Milwaukee at all times has a big, broad market for all Grains.

Its shipping facilities are among the best on the Great Lakes, and its harbor is one of the most secure and ample.

Its industrial consumption provides an active demand all the year.

It offers a premium over other markets in competitive territory for consignments, because it has a big shipping demand and very large elevator capacity.

Its remittances on consignments are extremely prompt.

Millers, Exporters and Country Shippers are invited to investigate the advantages to be derived by dealing with any of these Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange Members.

W. M. Bell Co.

Roy I. Campbell

Cargill Grain Co.

Donahue-Stratton Co.

Fraser-Smith Co.

Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.

Lowell Hoit & Co.

Johnstone-Templeton Co.

P. C. Kamm Co.

E. J. Koppelkam Co.

La Budde Feed & Grain Co.

J. V. Lauer & Co.

Mohr-Holstein Commission Co.

F. J. Phelan Co.

M. G. Rankin & Co.

The Riebs Co.

G. W. Winston Co.

“Make Milwaukee Your Market”

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 28, 1932



To You

The entire staff of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED extends the season's greetings and sincerely trusts that this joyous season may bring the ripe fruition of your fondest hopes, desires and efforts. We trust the glad greetings of your many friends may brighten the closing days of the dying year and help you to face 1933 with the happy assurance of greater prosperity.



AN ELEVATOR MANAGER at Farlin, Ia., and another at Willard, O., were both caught in the power transmitting machinery in their plants recently and suffered serious lacerations that will stimulate their active interest in safe-guarding all moving machinery against persons coming in contact with it.

BANK FAILURES during the first ten months of 1932, according to the acting Controller of the Currency (who has supervision only of national banks) numbered only 1,199. While this is about one-half the number of failures occurring the preceding year, it is enough to prompt every drawer of drafts through distant banks to exercise extreme caution or else to provide himself with bank draft insurance, the cost of which has been materially reduced in keeping with the smaller number of failures occurring this year.

IN HORSE-DRAWN vehicle days the farmer's market was confined to his own county and the filing of liens with the county recorder was adequate notice to buyers. Now that trucks driven by motors have broadened the market the shoe should be put on the other foot by requiring the lienholders to notify the elevator men, as is the case in Illinois. If the laws are not amended the grain buyers in self-protection must cut the price paid honest growers to make good losses on unsatisfied liens. Givers and takers of liens make all the trouble and it is only fair that they should bear the expense of mailing notices to the grain buyers within truck hauling distance.

THE MANAGER of the farmers elevator at Dumont, Ia., had the misfortune recently to have a pile of grain doors fall on his right leg in such a way as to fracture it. The practice of piling grain doors in high piles near the elevator, promotes two notable hazards: First, they are active catchers of locomotive sparks and often start fires that communicate to the elevator itself. But worse than this, the high pile of grain doors is a challenge to the boys of the town who wander near, and the more who play about the grain doors, the greater the danger of someone being crushed and the elevator manager blamed for the accident. It would be far better to pile grain doors in stacks that will not topple over and far enough away from the elevator to permit of their burning without danger of communicating fire to the house. Try it.

OREGON WAREHOUSEMEN are required by the state law to give a bond for the security of depositors of grain, as in some other states, when doing a public storage business; but it seems that the head of the state department of agriculture has been so busy pestering the grain buyers about discounts taken he has neglected his duty to see that the country warehousemen have bonds. The bonding companies have canceled many of their bonds on account of lack of responsibility of the warehousemen, so that now the farmers and the terminal market dealers are unprotected. If the bonding system has broken down completely the remedy is to create a new class of unbonded warehousemen privileged to mix the grain of different owners, the public being given due notice that they are dealing with such at their peril.

FUTURE trading is a legitimate operation, but the laws of southern states forbid it, particularly Mississippi, wherefore the Staple Cotton Co-operative Ass'n of Greenwood, Miss., has come to grief, a prominent citizen who is a member of the board of supervisors of his county having brought suit to recover \$12,000 from the Ass'n on the ground it traded unlawfully in futures.

IF THE SELF-SELECTED champions of the grain growers of the land, who spend most of their time at Washington, would apply themselves to the repeal of the five cent tax on each \$100 of grain sold for future delivery, they would lure many speculators back into the market to the great advantage of producers everywhere. The more buyers actively bidding for the farmers' grain, the better the price is likely to average. The Canadian Government is doing everything in its power to encourage the speculators to return to the wheat market, while the U. S. bureaucrats seem determined to do everything in their power to drive them out of the market.

THE PROTECTION of elevator machinery from large particles of tramp iron or other hard substances is becoming increasingly essential to the safe operation of the machinery. New plants are generally equipped with receiving pit gratings, as well as magnetic separators. An elevator at Hopkinton, Ia., recently received in a load of bulk grain a large chunk of iron that stripped the belt of buckets and also wrecked the hammer mill. Most of the modern improvements in grain elevator equipment do not cost very much, but often the neglect of the elevator owner to install such improvements, costs him more than the installation of all such improvements, as was the case in this wreck.

SEEDSMEN are optimistic about 1933 business. A year ago it was thought the farmers would have no money with which to buy seed in the spring. Consequently every seed house was put in order, and more policies were developed for doing a cash business than ever before. At seeding time it was found that from somewhere, out of the socks and buried tin cans, money came for buying seeds and the cash basis was profitable. In the light of the past the seedsmen judge the future. This year, too, money will be available, for it is impossible to still the agrarian instinct that causes a farmer to put seeds in the soil in the spring, and hope that they will produce crops that will be profitable in the fall.

THE FORCES of prosperity lie in balance between production and distribution. Distribution costs must be reduced. An important factor is the cost of transportation. The railroads do not seem to believe it, like the grain elevator, they must depend upon volume for profit. Is it better business to move a carload of grain for \$50 and get payment, than to let the equipment deteriorate in yards choked with empty box cars, or rust out its days on a little used side-track, because the rate is \$100? The railroads seem to prefer to let the trucks run away with their business, while their officials sit in smoke filled conference rooms, and like the southern "houn' dog" that was too lazy to get up from the cockle burr on which he was sitting, just howl.

GOOD SCREENINGS have such excellent feed value that sellers of mill feeds let their conscience be their guide in mixing them into bran and middlings without declaring the admixture on the label. It is a violation of law, however. The official definitions of "wheat bran," "standard middlings" and "flour middlings" as prepared by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, limit these to the straight products of the mill, and those guilty of mixing in good screenings are subject to prosecution under both state and federal pure food and drugs acts.

The Folly of Ignoring Economic Laws

The wheat importing countries of Europe long peevish by the price boosting tactics of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board, have taken many different steps to stimulate the production of wheat within their own boundaries and to encourage the consumption of substitutes.

Naturally this has materially reduced the demand for North American wheat. It is perfectly natural and right that European consumers of North American wheat, who had long been profitable customers of our producers, should resent North America's avaricious attempts to boost the price of their bread.

This week the French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill authorizing the advance of three hundred million francs to a National Agricultural Credit Ass'n, to be loaned to wheat growers at 2% interest. It has also encouraged the consumption of home grown wheat by increasing import duties and enacting restrictions on the percentage of foreign wheat used in its bread. In other words, European consumers have striven to protect themselves against the greed of the North American racketeers who have misled our wheat growers and destroyed our European markets by their ill-advised scheme for gaining control of the marketing of the farmers' grain.

Unwilling to profit by the experience of other nations which have attempted to regulate the supply and market price of various products, the misguided politicians have yielded to the demands and threats of the racketeers only to crucify the producers whom they intended to help. However, anything better is not to be expected so long as we elect precinct politicians to represent us in Congress where farsighted statesmanship of the highest order is needed.

The recent experiences of Great Britain with the rubber market, of Japan with the silk market, of Brazil with the coffee market and Cuba with the sugar market, again emphasizes the utter folly of any government attempting to bid defiance to the laws of supply and demand. The commercial records through the ages have time and again proved the inability of any government to ignore economic laws. Wherever government has attempted such impossible dictation, it has failed ignominiously.

Even the farm agitators, who are responsible for the Agricultural Marketing Act being on our statute books, now admit the woeful failure of the ridiculous experiment. While every citizen has suffered untold losses and contributed liberally to the maintenance expenses of the Farm Board, the farmer has suffered more than any other class. The only ones who have really profited from the Agricultural Marketing Act is the army of bureaucrats who have waxed fat at the public crib.

Another Disastrous Dust Explosion

The loss of two lives, the injury of seven other employes, and the complete destruction of the working-house of the Santa Fe Elevator at Chicago the day before Christmas, serves to prove that the grain dust explosion hazard is still with us. Until greater care is given to the construction, equipment and operation of large grain storehouses, we must expect to continue to suffer disastrous losses of both life and property. The day of the open top bin and the idle dust collecting equipment is past for all elevator operators except those who are disposed to ignore the dangers always lurking in the dusty house.

The humid atmosphere prevailing at the time of the Santa Fe explosion was anything but favorable to an explosion. It had been raining for more than twelve hours almost continuously, and the mist hanging over the city made invisible large structures a block away. The rapid sequence of explosions in the Santa Fe working-house indicates that somewhere in the cupola a heavy cloud of grain dust was exposed to a flame or a spark, and the working-house which had been in full operation but a minute before immediately became enveloped in flames, and its side walls of brick veneer were blown outward just as one would expect so much paste board to give away before the force of an explosion.

Dust collecting engineers have perfected many new devices in recent years for collecting and removing grain dust, but few of the older elevators have taken advantage of these new devices and improved their plants so as to affect a reduction in the dust hazard. The ventilation of garners and bins out through the roof and side walls, as well as the collection of dust arising from the spouting of bulk grain to moving belts, and the equipping of portable trippers with independent dust collecting systems all contribute liberally to the reduction of the dust hazard, as well as to the security of the property and the safety of the employes.

The more liberal employment of glass in the construction of side walls of cupolas and swinging windows, which readily give way under pressure of expansive force, have proved their worth time and again. All of the different improved devices for collecting and removing dust so minimize the supply of dust that even though an explosion does occur in an elevator fully equipped with dust collecting equipment, the ledges and walls do not shake loose enough dust under the force of the first explosion to contribute to a second explosion, so the damage to these fully protected plants when an explosion does occur, is so small it is seldom reported even to the insurance company.

False Deductions of Grain Future Administrator

The annual report of the United States Grain Futures Administration, recently submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, contains so many faulty conclusions as to be grossly misleading to the members of Congress who created the Bureau.

With nothing to guide them other than the statistics of purchases, open trades and price movements, the authors of the report may be pardoned for drawing inferences that are opposite to the proof cited.

Thru the pamphlet runs the theme that grain exchanges need regulating; and consequently the Grain Futures Administration must be continued, so that the job-holders in that Bureau may receive their salaries instead of being thrust out into the cold world of unemployment. Every other Bureau in the Federal Government is guilty of the same purpose to prolong its existence and to magnify its own importance, with one eye on the ways and means committee and the other on the Appropriations Committee.

The chief of the Grain Futures Administration, stated that during 90 per cent of the time in the last 27 months the large traders on the Chicago Board of Trade have been on the short side of the market, much of the time heavily short. To quote him:

"Trading methods of large speculators and the effect upon prices of the pressure of short selling by a few large traders are well illustrated by the short-selling operations which accompanied the price decline in May wheat during March, 1932, when the price of the May future fell from a high of 62½ cents a bushel on March 7 to a low of 52 cents on March 28, a decline of 10½ cents."

The foregoing statement by the Chief does not square with the facts on page 3 of his own report, quoting him again:

"The price of wheat at Chicago (measured by the average price of the active wheat futures), although establishing a new all-time low record at that market, averaged throughout the year (1931-1932) approximately 13 cents a bushel above the normal Chicago-Liverpool price relationship. The records of the administration disclose that during the 6-year period, 1923 to 1928, wheat-futures quotations at Chicago averaged 16½ cents (roughly equivalent to transportation costs) below the Liverpool price. During the past fiscal year, however, the Chicago-Liverpool price differential (discount) was slashed from 16½ cents to an average of approximately 3 cents."

In other words, just at the time the Chief of the Futures Administration alleges the bears were hammering down the price of Chicago wheat, the price of Chicago wheat was 13 cents higher than under normal conditions. How inconsistent? If wheat at Chicago had been 13 cents lower, or rather 18 cents lower there might have been some shadow of a foundation

The world is a looking-glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn look sourly upon you, laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion—W. M. Thackeray.

for the conclusion indicated by the innuendo. At any rate the facts are: short sellers were active and the price went up and stayed up. Let the man in the street draw his own conclusion. He could not possibly get farther wrong than the Future Administration.

Extended reference is made in the report to the deal by a well known and large professional speculator, who bought a large quantity of corn for delivery in July 1931. In this connection the report makes a studied effort to belittle the value to the farmer of such professional operations in the grain pits. To quote the report:

"Inasmuch as the advance occurred after the 28th day of the delivery month it was apparent that the producer's opportunity to market any of his corn at the advanced price was extremely limited, even if the corn were in store at his local elevator. Only those country interests which had corn in elevators or loaded on track ready for quick shipment were in position to reap the advantages of the rapid advance in Chicago cash corn prices."

Instead of only a few profiting during the last two days of the squeeze, July 30 and 31, the farmers and country shippers who had cash corn were the beneficiaries of the professional operation all thru the months of May, June and July, as will appear from a consideration of the premium for cash corn over the September future that gradually increased during those months from a discount of 2 cents per bushel May 1 to a premium of 21 cents on July 30 and 31.

Normally cash corn should sell at a discount by reason of carrying charges, during June and July. The average price of contract No. 2 corn during June was 59 cents, about the same as the average of the July future, while the September was 57 cents. Thus instead of receiving 2 cents less the producer received 2 cents more, or a difference of 4 cents benefit to him by reason of this professional operation.

Passing on to the following month of July the benefit to the producer is even more marked. As early as July 10 cash corn sold at 59 cents, against 53 cents for the September future, a clear gain to the producer of 6 cents per bushel or more. Three days before the deal closed, on July 29, cash corn sold at 67½, against 51 cents for the September. These comparisons are fairly made with September, because that also is an old crop delivery.

The public warehousemen are wrongfully criticised in the report. To quote:

"Mixing of wheat of different grades was practiced extensively at Chicago public warehouses. Moreover, the information obtained as a result of the survey indicated that more than one-half of the grain in store in public warehouses and covered by warehouse receipts eligible for tender in fulfillment of futures contracts was placed in such position at the instance of the operators of the public elevators by means of sales 'to-go-to-store'."

"Manifestly, if a board of trade is to provide an efficient futures market it is imperative that purchasers of futures at such market have complete confidence in the quality of the grain that will be delivered on futures contracts; that published figures of grain in store in public warehouses, by grades, be accurate; and that the situation in the delivery month be not subject to domination by the public-elevator operators themselves. The administration's survey disclosed that the public-elevator situation in Chicago was tending to impair these essential requisites, and was, therefore, exerting a pernicious influence on the futures market."

Mixing of wheat is not a crime when the warehousemen own the wheat. The stringent provision of the Illinois state law under which the Chicago public elevators operate, grain mixed in a private elevator and transferred in-

to a public house must be loaded into a car, moved on track and again inspected just before unloading into the public elevator. The warehouse laws of Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas do not so require. The Grain Futures Administration make no reference to the Elevator "M" scandal at Minneapolis, where grain was loaded in to make the grade by mixing, altho Minneapolis is a licensed futures market under the supervision of the same Administration. Was it because the Government's own Farm Board's offspring operated the elevator? Why no criticisms of licensed futures markets where the Farm Board subsidiaries operate elevators?

If one scintilla of the allegations by the Futures Administration were true the speculators would long since have deserted the Chicago pits and transferred their operations to other markets. Per contra, Chicago enjoys the largest share of future trading, altho speculators in corn sometimes have to suffer the hazard of the grain going out of condition while in store thru no fault of the warehouseman. Even this hazard has been removed by the warehousemen voluntarily on past occasions taking the contents of spoiled bins to their own account, for the sake of the market.

After such a disclosure of ignorance the Future Administration recommends, to quote:

"The administration again stresses the need of supplementary legislation providing for the imposition of reasonable limitations upon the daily volume of trading and open commitments of large professional speculators."

Such limitations would certainly drive away what little trade has resisted the efforts of the government to hamstring the public's market, thereby forcing down the price of grain and pauperizing the producer.

Place Your Confidence in 1933

Out in Iowa a thin-nosed, white-haired old man pushed a cap back on his bald spot and wrapped meditative fingers around the bowl of a well-charred corncob pipe as he leaned back in a chair next to the stove in a grain elevator office and squinted up at us with the one eye that an accident had left him.

"I ain't worried none about this talk of depression," he remarked. "This is the third major one I've seen. I've sold this elevator so I'm not in business this time, but in 1873 we paid about the same low prices for grain that everyone complains of today. In the '90s it was the same thing all over again. And every period of depression has been followed by climbing prices when prosperity kept everybody humping."

"In good times we lay the foundation for bad times. Just about every 20 years they come to haunt us. This one, too, will pass, if we just work and push our way thru it."

Old men grow philosophical. Because they have many years of experience they do not become frightened easily. The future is judged in the light of the past, and the judgment set on such a foundation is apt to be right.

Ahead of us is 1933. We are now much closer to the corner where prosperity lies in wait than when talk about "prosperity corner" first appeared. Now is the time to prove your confidence in the future by working more earnestly than ever.

Liability for Damage to Cargo

In March, 1931, the steamship City of Vancouver loaded a part cargo of wheat at Vancouver, which when discharged at Leith, Scotland, was found to be damaged. One of the consignees, John Herdman & Sons, Ltd., held out part of the freight money, alleging the grain had been damaged to the amount of \$250.

The steamship company brot suit for the freight and was given judgment by the court at Edinburgh, Scotland, holding the wheat had not been damaged by moisture from green lumber loaded over the wheat, as alleged, but from moisture in the grain that had heated.

The court found that for years past it had been a regular practice to load lumber over wheat.

Bureocrats Win in Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of the United States v. Shreveport Grain & Elevator Co.

The defense was that the law was invalid as delegating legislative power to the Department of Agriculture. The company had been indicted for labeling sacks as containing more than found by the Department.

The Supreme Court held that the proviso in the law attacked by the Shreveport Company merely gives administrative authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to make rules and regulations permitting reasonable tolerances and variations from the set rules of the act. The opinion stated the court finds nothing in the terms of the act to require a division of the proviso so that the power of regulation will apply to the establishment of tolerances and exemptions but not to reasonable variations. Regulations covering variations in content as well as tolerances and exemptions have been in effect for more than 18 years without requiring further action by Congress to bring about a proper construction of the intent of the act.

Convicted for Disposal of Stored Wheat

The Supreme Court of Indiana on Nov. 1, 1932, affirmed the conviction of Donald J. Wallace, general manager, and Roland D. Wallace, sec'y-treas., of the Wallace Milling Co., for violation of the Indiana Public Warehouse Act.

Robert Widmer and others had stored several hundred bushels of wheat with the Wallace Milling Co., besides some 20,000 bus. covered by the United States warehouse receipts, but at the time the receiver was appointed for the company there was only 10 bus. of wheat in the elevator at Dale and 200 bus. at Huntingburg, Ind.

The Court said: Appellants were engaged in the warehouse business, receiving grain for storage from various grain growers in Spencer and surrounding counties. The wheat so received by appellants was stored in their elevator with other grain, thereby becoming mixed and commingled with the grain stored by other depositors. Grain thus stored belongs to all of the depositors as tenants in common; each owning an undivided pro rata share of the whole amount so deposited.

We think the evidence was competent to show intent or guilty knowledge. Section 14451, Burns' Statute, 1926, being the penal section of the Warehouse Act, reads in part as follows: "Any warehouseman or person who shall wilfully, knowingly and purposely violate," etc. From the wording of the statute, we think the Legislature intended that purpose and knowledge should be an issue, and should be shown by evidence.

One who has violated the Warehouse Act by unlawfully disposing of wheat or other personal property deposited with him should not be permitted to escape the consequences of his act by merely transferring the property from one of his warehouses located in one county to another of his warehouses located in another county before final shipment.—183 N. E. Rep. 29.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Copy of Agricultural Marketing Act?

Grain & Feed Journals: Where can I find a copy of the Agricultural Marketing Act?

All grain and flour men should be interested in trying to correct our present economic evils. In order to do this we must have an accurate knowledge of the present situation, to bring it to the attention of the Congressmen.—Fred D. Kemp, Prosser Flour Mills, Prosser, Wash.

Ans.: The Agricultural Marketing Act was published in the Grain Dealers Journal June 25, 1929, on pages 789, 816 and 817.

Hearings closed Dec. 20 on the Domestic Allotment Bill, its successor, a tentative draft of which is condensed elsewhere in this number. As soon as agreed upon and passed it will be published in the Grain & Feed Journals.

Decision on Call Rule?

Grain & Feed Journals: Will you kindly look in your files in regard to the decision of Mr. Justice Brandeis in the case of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, versus the United States of America, decided March 4, 1918, 246 U. S. 231, 62 L. Ed., and 683, and advise us who brought this suit? That is, whether the complainant was the Department of Justice or someone else.

It is our memory that the case was originated either by members of the Chicago Board of Trade or the Secretary of Agriculture, and according to the files of your Journal which we have, the suit dragged along for five or six years. The impression remains that the suit was at the instigation or on the complaint of the Secretary of Agriculture.—C. B. Rader, Sec'y, Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Ans.: In 1913 the United States Department of Justice filed this suit against the Board of Trade and its executive officers and directors, to enjoin the enforcement of the call rule, alleging it to be in violation of the anti-trust law.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mar. 4, 1918, upheld the validity of the call rule and reversed the decree of the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and was published in full in the Journal March 10.

It is not stated who inspired the Department of Justice to begin this suit. It may have been the Chicago elevator proprietors who were prevented by the call rule from making over night bids higher than they paid on the floor.

Customary Grain Storage Charges?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the customary rates for hauling grain in the United States?—Westralian Farmers, Ltd., Perth, West Australia.

Ans.: Charges are rather uniform in different parts of the country, a fair example of country elevator charges being those prescribed by the law of the State of Nebraska, as follows:

Sec. 8. No more and no less than the following lawful scale of storage charges shall be charged for, received or paid in all public warehouses, viz: 1½¢ per bushel for the first fifteen days for all grain received in wagon load lots and 1¢ per bushel for the first fifteen days for all grain received in car load lots; thereafter 1/25 of 1¢ per bushel per day storage. These charges shall be full compensation for receiving, handling, storing, delivery and insuring.

Terminal elevator charges also are about the same everywhere, those at Chicago, Ill., being about the same as at Ft. William, Canada. The Chicago charges prescribed by the rules of the Board of Trade are as follows:

The storage rates on grain in bulk shall not exceed 1¼ cents per bushel for the first ten days or part thereof (which shall include the cost of loading in and out of the warehouse), and 1/20th of a cent per bushel for each additional day during which the grain remains in good condition.

Separate charges are not made for "receiving" and "delivering," but all are lumped under the one charge for "storing."

What Form for Federal Tax Exemption on Power Bills?

Grain & Feed Journals: Do you know of a form that is designed for the use of co-operative elevator companies, in applying for exemption from the federal tax on power bills? If so, what is it like and where is it available?—J. M. Vick, Equity Audit Co., Inc., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Ans.: It is not necessary to state the facts on any prescribed form. The electric power companies who have to decide whether a patron is exempt could not provide a separate form for each line of business, but if blank forms are provided by the power companies the patrons will find it convenient to use them.

It is not a question so much of form as of fact, as will be seen by reading the latest ruling by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on page 434 of Nov. 9 number of the Journal.

Beginning and End of Carrier's Liability?

Grain & Feed Journals: When does the liability of a carrier begin on a car loaded for shipment? When does the carrier's liability end on a car delivered?—L. B. & Co.

Ans.: In general, liability is predicated on control of the car. The shipper loading car has control until loading has been completed and B/L has been signed by the carrier's agent. After the B/L has been issued the railroad company is in control of the position of the car and its movement and is responsible.

The same principle applies on cars received from the railroad company and is made definite by the clause in the B/L providing that after expiration of free time after notice of arrival and placement the carrier's liability shall be that of a warehouseman only. Thus on cars delivered the three points to be considered are: has notice of arrival been sent? has the free time expired? and has the car been placed for unloading? To a shipper carrying insurance this point is not so important, as the liability devolves on the insurance company or the carrier in any event.

The old rule that the insurance company was liable if the cars were within 100 ft. of the elevator building is not a good one, since under the B/L the carrier could also be liable on an undelivered car within that distance, or because notice had not been sent, or the free time had not expired. A carrier is an insurer, but a warehouseman is not, so that the insurance company's liability should begin where the carrier's liability changes from that of a carrier to that of a warehouseman. The facts in each case will govern.

Carrier which completed delivery of shipment of lumber by placing car on shipper's side track was not liable, under Carmack Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act; Court of Appeals of Georgia, 149 S. E. 427.

The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that a certain provision which carriers desired to insert in the uniform B/L regarding their exemption from liability for loss or damage at sidings, was, as attempted to be worded by the carriers, an unreasonable provision. This left the carriers and shippers to their rights under common law.

In 10 Corpus Juris, 224,225, the common law rule is stated:

"But if the thing to be done is something which it is the duty of the carrier to do without further act on the part of the shipper, then the liability of the carrier attaches at once. The risk of the carrier, as such, begins on receipt of the goods for immediate transportation; that is, as soon as the delivery is complete, so as to place on the carrier the exclusive duty of seeing after their safety."



I have always thought of Christmas time as a good time; a kind, forgiving, generous, pleasant time; a time when men and women seem by one consent to open their hearts freely; and so I say "God Bless Christmas."—Charles Dickens.

The New Domestic Allotment Bill

After its hearings on farm relief the House Com'ite on Agriculture has drafted a new bill, known as the Jones Bill, as the tentative basis of the law to be enacted.

The new bill leaves very much to the discretion of the Sec'y of Agriculture, in fact he becomes an autocrat. Among its provisions are the following:

That the provision of this Act are made applicable solely with respect to cotton, wheat, tobacco, and hogs by reason of the fact that these commodities have a controlling effect upon prices for other agricultural commodities.

Each producer of wheat, cotton, tobacco, or hogs shall be entitled, for each marketing year commencing after the date of the approval of this Act and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided, to adjustment certificates covering his domestic consumption quota (as defined in section 4) of the commodity for the year.

The face amount of any adjustment certificate, for each unit of the commodity covered thereby, shall be the difference between the fair exchange value for the commodity and the price received for the commodity by producers at local markets (as determined and proclaimed pursuant to the provisions of section 6), less a pro rata share of administrative expenses as estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

No adjustment certificates shall be issued in respect of the 1933 production of wheat, cotton, or tobacco of any producer unless the producer's acreage of such year's wheat, cotton, or tobacco of such year's production, is 20 per centum less than his average acreage for such preceding period as the Secretary deems representative of normal production conditions in the area. With respect to wheat planted in the fall of 1932, adjustment certificates shall be issued only if the producer enters into an agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture to make the reductions required pursuant to paragraph (2) in respect of his wheat acreage planted in the fall of 1933.

Fair Exchange Value.—Sec. 6. To the end that the producer shall receive the fair exchange value for commodities covered by this Act, the Secretary shall determine and proclaim such value two weeks prior to the commencement of each marketing year for each commodity.

The fair exchange value for any commodity shall be an amount that shall bear to the price for all commodities bought by producers during the current marketing period, the same ratio as the price for the commodity paid producers at local markets during the base period bore to the prices for all commodities bought by producers during such period. For the purpose of determining such fair exchange value the current marketing period shall be the first eleven months of the marketing year about to terminate, and the base period shall be the period commencing September, 1909, and terminating August, 1914, except that in case of cotton the base shall be the period from 1921 to 1929, inclusive.

Payment of Adjustment Charges.—Sec. 7. There shall be levied, assessed, and collected a tax upon the first domestic processing of any cotton, wheat, tobacco, or hogs (whether imported or of domestic production) occurring in any period during which adjustment certificates are issuable under this Act. Such tax shall be paid by the processor and shall be known as an adjustment charge. Such adjustment charge shall at any given time be at the same rate per unit of the commodity as the face amount per unit of the commodity in effect for adjustment certificates at such time plus the amount of the pro rata reduction for administrative expenses.

Each processor required to pay any adjustment charge imposed by this section shall procure and keep posted a certificate of registry in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Any processor who fails to register or to keep posted any certificate of registry in accordance with such regulations shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000.

In case of wheat, the term "processing" means the milling or other processing (except cleaning and drying) of wheat for market.

Repeal of Stabilization Provisions of Agricultural Marketing Act.—Sec. 24. Section 9 of the Agricultural Marketing Act is hereby repealed, and the Federal Farm Board is prohibited from making to stabilization corporations loans from the revolving fund under such Act, except to stabilization corporations recognized by the Federal Farm Board in accordance with that Act (1) to enable such corporations to wind up their operations in connection with agricultural products now owned by them or hereafter purchased to make necessary replacements to protect the interests of the Government, and/or (2) to take over, store, and dispose of those agricultural products on which the Federal Farm Board has at the time that this Act takes

effect made loans. Such agricultural products now held or heretofore disposed of or heretofore included in stabilization activities shall be taken over or settled for at prices equal to the amounts advanced to producers, directly or indirectly, plus the carrying and operating costs thereon. All obligations of cooperative associations to the board or such stabilization corporations by virtue of activities which, in the opinion of the Board, constituted stabilization activities, shall be canceled.

Corn Acreage Reduction.—Sec. 28. Upon application by any producer of corn and proof satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture that such producer has reduced his acreage for corn of 1933 production at least 15 per centum of his average corn acreage during such preceding period as the Secretary deems representative of normal corn production conditions in the area, there shall be issued to such producer an adjustment certificate in the amount of \$4 per acre for each acre such average acreage has been so reduced up to but not exceeding 15 per centum thereof.

Legislation at Washington

H. R. 13457 by Selvig would stabilize the price of wheat.

H. R. 13376 by Browning creates a federal farm loan corporation.

S. 5077 by Wheeler extends time of payment of loans made to farmers.

H. J. Res. 496 by Christopherson would relieve farmers who made seed loans.

S. 5122 by Smith provides for purchase and sale of cotton under supervision of Sec'y of Agriculture.

H. R. 13602 by Bankhead would regulate the transportation of cotton and wheat in interstate and foreign commerce.

S. 5148 by Norbeck authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to adjust debts at his discretion due the U. S. for seed, feed and crop production loans. This bill passed the Senate Dec. 21.

E. F. Creekmore told the Shannon Com'te Dec. 12 that the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n pool would lose \$63,000,000 if the cotton carried over from the 1930-31 crop was sold at current prices.

Loans to agriculture and their adjustment are covered in new bills **H. R. 13016** by Leavitt, **H. R. 13023** by Sinclair, **H. R. 13029** by Warren, **H. R. 13037** by Briggs, **H. R. 13044** by Patman, **S. J. Res. 215** by Bratton, **S. 5160** by Smith.

Rep. Nelson of Columbia, Mo., told the House Com'te on Agriculture Dec. 17 that a program for betterment of agriculture should include, repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act., elimination of government subsidies, controlled expansion of the currency, reduction of expenses, and let the farmer alone.

"Farmer" Brown is still barnstorming for the Farm Board, having appeared at Primghar, Ia., Dec. 20, before the O'Brien County Farm Buro to explain how his employers benefited the farmers by their remarkable success in raising (?) the price of wheat.



CHRISTMAS

Oh, I don't know how to say it, but somehow it seems to me, that at Christmas, man is almost what God sent him here to be.

The Farmer and Legislation

Excerpts from address by E. J. GRIMES, Minneapolis, before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota

It is more than a coincidence that our troubles with unwieldy carryovers began when Canada started experimenting with wheat pools. It is significant that the delicately balanced supply and demand situation in wheat throughout the world got out of equilibrium during the period that Canada was trying out the theory of so-called "orderly marketing" and groups in the United States were mobilizing to secure legislation to bootstrap the price of wheat to levels higher than warranted by the supply and demand situation.

I declare without equivocation that the world wheat situation would have been set right and in normal and healthy balance in 1929, with only minor dislocations in price, but for the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the subsequent activities of the Farm Board. With this premise, I again say that this law and the agency it created were major causes of the present depression. If the world, and particularly this country, could have been spared the panic and paralysis created by those instruments of disturbance, the price of wheat would have been soundly stabilized at levels sufficiently high to strengthen the entire economic structure.

Speculation provides the producer with an enormously broadened market for his grain. It furnishes him a large group who are willing to assume the risks of ownership of his grain at all times. Without speculation, marketing soon would come under monopolistic control, to the injury of the producer. Without speculation, the valuable feature of hedging, or price insurance, in our markets would be restricted and the enormous credit needed to finance the movement of our crops would be difficult to obtain. Contrary to popular conception, speculation does not take an excessive toll from the producer for the service it performs. But for speculation the farmer selling in the heavy marketing season following harvest would find a very narrow and limited demand for his grain.

Experience gained through daily contact with the complex problems of marketing has made the average grain dealer practical-minded. He has never made Utopian promises to the farmer. He has chosen to render service by giving practical advice and assistance. He has preferred to render service by giving assiduous attention to the efficient conduct of business, thereby imparting vigor to quotations for grain and expanding the farmers' market. He believes he has devoted himself to the interest of the farmer and desires to continue to expand his usefulness to him in every practical way. He solicits closer contacts to the end that mutual problems may be studied and better understood. It is very certain that there is need for closer cooperation between the farmer and the grain exchanges in matters respecting legislation, and I consider it an obligation of mine to promote a better understanding of these problems in an effort to advance the interests of all who are concerned with the production and marketing of grain.

I have a sincere and deep conviction that the best interests of the grain producer will be served by the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act. It has brought nothing but disaster and hardship and will represent a constant menace to the welfare of the farmer as long as it remains on the statute books. Repeal will not deprive the farmer of just and intelligent governmental guidance in the development and protection of cooperative marketing. Prior to the adoption of the Agricultural Marketing Act this service was rendered through the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Markets can be restored to that Department and under the direction of a capable and sympathetic Secretary of Agriculture should operate just as effectively as it is now, if not more effectively.

It is time that you men who have had a

lifetime of experience in producing and marketing grains should take an active and positive part in directing the course of legislation which affects your interests. You have helped to build the foremost cooperative marketing enterprise in the history of the world, yet there are those who are attempting to convince the country that cooperative marketing is a recent invention of their own which they have suddenly placed at the disposal of the grain producer. It is time that you applied your knowledge and influence to a legislative program which your experience and deliberations tell you will accomplish the results you desire and deserve. Too long have you permitted ill-advised and often self-seeking leaders, whose knowledge and judgment do not equal yours, to speak for you in the halls of Congress and elsewhere. The result has been a hodge-podge of legislation which has dealt almost irreparable harm to you.

The Grain Committee on National Affairs, which I have the honor to represent, tenders to you its cooperation in the conduct of a legislative program which will operate to your advantage.

Demands Investigation of Farm Lobbyists

A resolution directing Congressional investigation of farm organization activities, including funds spent in "lobbying," was proposed last week by Representative Hart (Dem.), Michigan.

The resolution would have the Speaker name a committee to investigate "all organizations purporting to speak for the farmers of this country" and to ascertain the number of their members, the dues collected, the salaries paid organization officials, and any income these officials might receive from other sources.

The resolution preamble said "actual farmers constantly deny that they have any representatives in Washington," and at the same time "so-called general farm organizations maintain high salaried lobbyists in Washington purporting to speak for millions of farmers."

THE ADMONITION "Read before you sign" cautioning farmers against joining pools whose solicitors promise the millenium while the contract ties the producer to a dead horse for five years, might have been heeded profitably by members of the Staple Cotton Pooling Ass'n, whose charter provides that each member is individually liable for its \$13,000,000 of debts, against claimed assets of \$7,000,000. With 1,000 solvent members each member owes \$6,000.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 9.—Farm Seed Group of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 19-20. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Library of the Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 24, 26. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 21. Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, Tacoma, Wash.

Feb. 21-22. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

May 18-19. Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 28, 29, 30. Official Seed Analysts of North America at Chicago.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

They Need an Alarm Clock

Grain & Feed Journals: It seems as tho, regardless of the fact that the agricultural West voted out all the highbinders at the last election, the politicians do not seem to know what it was all about. I do not expect to see business get any better until they do come to the realization that the West was voting against the Farm Board and all other government activities in business.—J. A. Linderholm, Omaha, Neb.

Trimmed by a Trucker

Grain & Feed Journals: What are we going to do about the trucks that go into the country and buy from the grain dealers' customers, and truck into consuming territory? The grain dealers do business with them, for the trucker is often in a hurry and disposed to try buying from the elevator first. In some cases this turns out disastrously for the grain dealer.

A few miles north of here one grain dealer permitted a trucker to start an account. The trucker had called on him several times, bought and paid for loads of grain, and returned for more.

One day he came in for a load and stated he had no money with him. The dealer let him have the load on account. Shortly thereafter he was three or four loads in on the books. Then he failed to return. The dealer is still wondering where to find the trucker.—H. Lew Mathre, Davis Junction, Ill.

Vigilance Needed to Save Farmers from Another Experiment

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: If the new Congress heeds the mandate of the people who elected them, they will make short work of the Farm Board and reorganize the whole system of farm relief. Whether we favor it or not, it is in the cards, and various trade interests concerned will have their job cut out for them if they are to save their business from further damages by another experiment.

The Board and its sponsors without any reason or justice assumed that the old established system of grain handling was corrupt and inefficient. Secretary Hyde and his coadjutors have striven mightily to destroy it and to supercede its free trading principles with an oligarchy of bosses who were to exercise a God-like authority to fix prices and designate who should be the beneficiaries.

That program wrought its own ruin and has brought the downfall of the boss system and the pseudo bosses. Henceforth the Farm Board will be out of the picture while its corporation setups will take their chances with the rest of us in the marts of business.

The Allotment Plan: What is it? Nobody knows. Several of the preheralded points of that plan have already been scrapped and representatives of all interests affected are busily engaged now in the effort to formulate a system out of all and various proposals, by which the earnings of agriculture may be redeemed from the present disastrous condition, under the theory that the prosperity of the farmers will be reflected in full measure to industry and trade.

What the grain buyer wants, whether he be a cooperative or an independent, is the privilege to buy grain in a free market and distribute it over the world, with success dependent on his own enterprise and efficiency. Under any plan to promote the welfare of agriculture by the government, there is no reason why this privi-

lege should be denied. The fatal error of the Farm Board was in not recognizing this fact.—J. N. Campbell, Secy., Nebr. Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Omaha.

Why Discriminate Against Yellow Oats

Grain & Feed Journals: Of course the inspection departments, operating under the direction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have no intent to disobey the strict interpretation of the grading laws. The grain grading laws specifically declare that yellow oats shall not be discriminated against because of color. Yet, for the past three years we have known no car of yellow oats to pass thru the Chicago inspection laboratories and come out better than No. 3, altho we have seen many, many cars of yellow oats that classified fully as good as white, being bright, sound, dry and clean. More things are wrong with the grading of purified oats. The use of sulphur sweetens the oats and improves their quality. So far as we can tell the only objection to the use of sulphur is that it causes the oats to take on about 1% additional moisture.

Inspectors would say nothing about oats that came direct from the threshing machines carrying heavy moisture content. Why should they concern themselves with whether the use of sulphur creates more moisture? Especially so long as there is plenty of leeway in the moisture permitted in the declared grade? Looks like an inspector ought to confine himself to the grading rules.—Roy Wakefield, Wakefield Grain Co., Waterman, Ill.

Nebraska Dealers Pulling Together for Protection from Liens

Grain & Feed Journals: Some months ago the grain men living in the Hastings, Nebr., territory formed an association for the purpose of promoting personal harmony, combating adverse laws and discussing some of the various problems that are constantly arising. Since organizing they have made a thorough investigation of existing mortgage laws and have several of the best legal authorities in that section address their meetings.

Upon one occasion Federal Inspector George Ripley explained all the details of the present inspection rules. Members who have attended these meetings feel that they have received much educational value from them, and the officers plan on having something of an instructive nature every meeting night. The organization has done a great deal to promote harmony among the local dealers. Membership is open to any one connected with the grain trade and stockholders and directors of farmers' elevators are invited to attend. The name of the organization is "Southern Nebraska Grain Dealers' Ass'n" with Ed Hubbard of Juniata as president, Albert Rich of Trumbull, vice pres., and A. M. Brooking of Hastings, secretary.

Both state secretaries, J. N. Campbell, representing the Nebr. Grain Dealers, and Frank Rutherford of the Farmers' Elevators, attended the last meeting and gave fine talks. A splendid lunch was served by L. D. Fowler, manager of Farmers' Elevator at Minden.

An amendment to Nebraska's mortgage law has been drafted which provides that a mortgage must be recorded in the same county in which the grain is located, and that regular grain buyers within twenty miles of such property must be notified.—G. B.

Reduced Freight Rates Would Not Help Exports

Grain and Feed Journals: The writer has noticed with considerable interest the number of complaints in the JOURNAL account high freight rates and declaring that if rates were reduced traffic would increase via rail carriers and eliminate so much trucking.

Taking rates from our station as an example, I find that prior to Aug. 26, 1920, the rate on wheat and corn was 16½¢ per cwt. to Kansas City, or 9.9¢ per bu. on wheat and 9.24¢ per bu. on corn. From Aug. 26, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1921, the rate was 22½¢ per cwt., or 13.5¢ per bu. on wheat and 12.6¢ per bu. on corn. Effective Dec. 27, 1921, the rate was reduced to 19½¢ per cwt. on wheat, or 11.7¢ per bu., and 17½¢ per cwt. on corn, or 9.8¢ per bu. Aug. 1, 1931, the rate was reduced to 17½¢ per cwt. on wheat and corn was placed on the wheat rate basis making the cost 10.5¢ per bu. on wheat and 9.8¢ per bu. on corn.

During 1929 an emergency export rate on wheat and corn was put in to help move the surplus crop, but it did not help, for our foreign friends simply reduced prices in line with our reduced freight rates, so who got the benefit? Our foreign buyers of course.

On Feb. 20, 1932, our rate on wheat was increased to 19½¢ per cwt. and corn left at 17¢ per cwt., the wheat and corn grower did not get one cent more for his products between Aug. 1, 1931 and Feb. 20, 1932, because of any reduced freight rates.

I am not defending the carriers for the present rates which are high for what farm products are bringing, but to reduce the rates will not bring the grower one cent more for his products or increase the traffic. We talk and hear and see low rates made by truckers every day, but I know of several big truck lines that have folded up, because they were not paying the overhead let alone setting aside a sum to purchase new equipment with when the present equipment is worn out.

Many farmers are hauling wheat, corn, etc. long distances, selling direct to feeders and consumers trying to save a little freight. But is he saving any freight? I think not, for he is going to have to buy a new truck before many months and he has not made enough to start buying a new truck let alone the tags that the States will start collecting for after Jan. 1st, 1933.

If the carriers were allowed to operate on the waterways, thru the Panama Canal, the terrible tax load reduced and trainmen wages reduced to some extent, the carriers would then be in position to reduce present freight rates. The carriers today are furnishing us the fastest and most efficient service ever furnished in the history of the country and on a rate of return on property investment of 2.06% during the year of 1931, and the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1932 of 1.16%.

Our class 1 carriers only paid during the first ten months ending Oct. 31, 1932, \$244,822,377.00 in taxes. How much taxes did the Federal Barge Line and the Panama Canal pay? Not one dime and then they make a report showing how much money they made and how much the Public saved. The Public did not save one dime, but paid plenty of them in taxes for the operation of these waterways.

When we get our Government out of business, farm products prices and freight rates will adjust themselves in a hurry.—Very truly, F. H. Farmer, T. M., Keystone Milling Co., Larned, Kan.

The Corn Industries Research Foundation, Indianapolis, Ind., is seeking a 2½¢ per lb. tariff on tapioca and tapioca products, contending that this product, now admitted free along with sago and arrowroot, is used in manufacturing cheap starch that undersells the starch made from corn produced on domestic farms, reducing the market for one of our largest grain crops.

Trucks Divert Grain from Elevators

Of deep import to the grain trade and to railroads upon which grain shippers have long depended for transportation, is the trucking of grain from farms to feeders and to terminal elevators. It is a bitter battle between two systems of transportation.

On the one hand is the railroads, with extensive right-of-ways on which they annually expend great sums for maintenance, and greater sums in taxation. They maintain both freight and passenger depots and intricate signal systems for the handling and protection of freight and passengers. They use thousands of tons of steel and millions of feet of lumber, which in turn supports other industries, employing labor and paying taxes.

Competing with them, without Government regulation or interference are the busses and trucks paying small vehicle taxes, and gas taxes not commensurate with the wear and tear they cause the ribbons of concrete so often paralleling the railroad right-of-ways. These public highways were built with the tax monies of the states and the nation for the pleasure of the people and the benefit of the farmers.

The national network of railroads controlled by relatively few people, falls easily into the grasp of political and governmental bureaucrats dictating rates, wages and services. The trucks formed of tiny business units set their own schedules and rates, mixing merchandising, handling and hauling profits without any limitation or control. Developed first as a flexible feeder for the fixed lines of railroad and doing local hauling more quickly and efficiently than teams and wagons, the trucks have widened their field of operation to compete with the rail carriers in intrastate and interstate traffic. A fight was inevitable. It is now upon us, with the odds so far in favor of the trucks.

Caught between the two great transports are the country grain elevators. Bound to the railroad system, with properties on the railroad rights-of-way, the grain shippers have been losing the business as well as the railroads, until in some districts the elevator operators have been forced to close. The press against them is greatest on the lines between consuming and producing territories, but the margins are constantly widening.

THE SITUATION is general over the country. In the East, where concrete and asphalt highways have received their highest development, in the Middlewest, where gravel is rapidly being displaced by hard roads, in the West, where gravel mainlines and dry dirt gradings makes the passage of improved trucks possible, in the North and in the South, trucks are slashing rates for transportation without consideration for classification of commodities, and running away with the business. Transportation rates being an important factor in the gross margin of profits taken by trade and industry, and competition hinging upon them, many manufacturers have been forced to make use of the trucks, tho they favored rails. The grain elevator, bound to the rails, is being circumvented.

The manager of a Central Nebraska flour mill, asking more satisfactory rates from the railroads, said, "Give us rates that will meet truck competition on flour, and give the grain elevators rates to our mill that will permit us to buy our wheat from them. Else we shall be forced to circumvent both you and the elevators, going directly to the farmers for our wheat and hauling it by truck for a hundred or more miles around, and shipping our flour to retail outlets by the same means. Flour is already moving by truck. It will not take wheat long to follow."

T. B. KING, of the T. B. Hord Co. at Central City, Neb., operating an extensive line of grain elevators in discussing the transportation situation, and the effect of trucks and government barges on the grain business given the

rails, calls attention to the plight of the elevator on margin territory between producer and consumer.

"Rates on shelled corn from producing points south of Central City to Ord, Neb., a feeding center, a distance of 50 miles, run about 8 cents a bu.," he says. "Trucks following the highways, a distance of about 75 miles, haul in 150 to 400 bu. lots for 6 cents a bu., and add to their hauling service the function of merchant, being both buyer and seller. This nets the trucker about 10 cents a mile with which to pay costs and profit. By eliminating the buyer's margin at the producing end, and the seller's margin at the feeder's end, it gives the feeder corn at about 9 cents a bu. less than he would be able to buy it from the elevator."

"The federal barge lines are equally destructive to rail business. Corn from Mississippi river points moves to the Pacific Coast for about 16 cents a bushel. Altho Nebraska is many miles closer her producers and grain shippers are faced with rail rates of about 33 cents a bu. to Washington and Oregon, and 34 cents to California."

A REFLECTION of the situation that exists among elevators in corn consuming territory is illustrated by Albion, Neb., where H. Hanneman of the Albion Elevator & Lumber Co., F. H. McVicker, of the Cherney & Watson Co., W. P. Stebbins, of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., and S. A. Savage of Savage and Woodward, have busy scales, but dead elevating machinery. Truckers, hauling 200 and 300 bus. of corn, were almost constantly on their scales in the busy season, paying a dime a load for weighing service. About the scales clustered groups of feeders, bidding for the corn.

A feeder entered the office of the Mr. Savage. "Have you any corn?" he asked.

"Not a bit," replied Mr. Savage. "The truckers have it all. I doubt that you would find 500 bus. among all the elevators in town."

MR. HANNEMAN resented being forced out of business by the truckers, and surveyed the changing movement of grain in the following:

Truckers Cutting Out Elevator Men

Truckers are cutting the elevator men out of the grain business in this feeding territory. They go into producing territory and buy corn at 11 and 12 cents per bushel and deliver it to feeders in this section for 18 cents. Six and seven cents a bushel covers their hauling and merchandising profit. No elevator man can compete with such handling methods, especially since he has to ship in carloads and handle it thru his elevator.

The truckers are hauling 200 to 300 bushels to a load, going over the roads with what is literally a small box car. The feeders are able to buy from hand to mouth and at a closer price than if they bought in carlots.

Yesterday corn was 19 cents in Omaha. Freight from Omaha here is 9½ cents a bushel. So on the same basis as the truckers are delivering, we would have to be able to buy corn out of the terminal at 9½ cents a bushel, and this would not include the 1½ to 2 cents a bushel necessary for handling. Then the farmer has to do his own hauling. How can an elevator man compete?

Legislation must be enacted to make the trucks bear a just proportion of the costs of building public roads, and to adjust the differential between truck and railroad rates. If railroads must be regulated, there is no reason why the trucks should not suffer the same sort of burden.

The remarkably low rate charged by trucks gets them the business. But lack of supervision at point of loading and point of unloading, makes it possible for truckers to duplicate records and weights to their own satisfaction. It is next to impossible for a farmer at either end of a haul to tell whether a 200 bushel load is 10 or 15 bushels over or short, or to recognize the writing of the grain dealer on whose scale tickets settlement is based. Lack of supervision makes falsification easy. A letter from Mr. Magnussen, of the Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co. at Hadar, Neb., explains:

Truck Drivers Irresponsible

While farmers often think they are buying trucked grain cheaper by eliminating the elevator man and the railroad it often costs them just as much if not more.

Truckers, competing with each other, fight with low rates. Six and seven cents a bushel is often all they get for merchandising and hauling as much as 50 miles. But opportunity makes it possible to beat both the producer and the feeder.

Truck loads of grain are weighed by elevators at both point of origin and point of consumption. The elevators commonly keep an ordinary stock scale ticket book for public weighing that does not bear the company name.

It is easy for a trucker to buy the same kind of scale tickets and make out a ticket for the farmer from whom he purchases from 10 to 15 bushels under the actual weights and settle on such basis. Then he makes out another ticket for amounts in excess of the actual weights on which basis he settles with the buyer. It is a skin game each way. Small wonder that they are able to work on such small margins.

COMMENTING on this phase of the trucking situation, Mr. Pochop of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Osmond, Neb., remarked: "We know that truckers often falsify the scale tickets, changing weights to suit themselves on one end or the other. The problem is to prove it. And after it is proved, what are we going to do about it?"

LONG HAUL as well as short haul freight is affected by the trucking situation, so the railroads are up against a double evil. E. E. Agnew, of the Fullerton (Neb.) Elevator and Milling Co., says: "The freight rate on corn from Columbus, Neb., to Ogden, Utah, is 50 cents per cwt. Trucks have been hauling direct from producer to the Utah feeder for 75 cents per cwt, including delivery and merchandising profit in this figure.

"Big loads make it possible. In one town I visited recently the size of a loaded truck, with corn in the front end and a cow in a space reserved at the back, excited my curiosity. I asked the driver how much corn he was carrying.

"Four hundred and seventy bushels," he replied. Imagine that! In a single load, 470 bus. of corn and a cow!"

Grain dealers are clamoring for something that will correct the condition, and turn trade thru the elevators. Some want legislation, others want reduced railroad rates. Powerful lobbies seem to buck the passage of legislation, and with Docket 17,000 again before the Interstate Commerce Commission for revision, the railroads fear cutting rates to meet the competition of trucks, for fear of setting an unfair precedent on which the I. C. C. may act.

But here and there things are beginning to be done. In Kansas the oil producers have agreed to load no truck under a certain minimum load. State legislation has been passed directing that no trucks carrying more than that minimum may travel on state roads. It is difficult for a trucker to be exactly on the line.

R. S. FINLEY, of the Finley Coal & Grain Co., at Norfolk, Neb., remarks: "I think we are not going to be troubled with truck competition for long. On the first of November the M. & O. branch of the C. & N. W. railroad, cut its livestock and commodity rates, with the exception of grains, from here to Sioux City, by 50%. The rate is competitive, and the mileage is limited to truck hauling limits, as a try-out. Since then the trucking of livestock into the Sioux City market has practically ceased."

Relieved of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads would unquestionably fight. But Docket 17,000 is hanging fire until spring. Meanwhile millions of dollars in trade for the railroads and the country grain elevators, are being lost.

Warehouses under the U. S. Warehouse Act increased in number until on Oct. 10 there were 383 grain and 389 cotton warehouses so licensed. The licensed grain warehouses have a capacity of 86,099,495 bus. One reason for the increase is the use of the receipts as collateral for loans from the banks.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Freeport, Ill., Dec. 21.—The northern part of Illinois raised a fine crop of small grains and corn, but it is all being fed. Feeding is heavier than usual and the animals are being fed for longer periods.—H. A. Hillmer, The H. A. Hillmer Co.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 21.—A snow cover of from one to three inches at the close of the week over most of the state afforded excellent protection for winter wheat and alfalfa. Because of the cold weather and snow on ground farm work remained practically at a standstill and completion of corn husking was further delayed.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 19.—Montana's 1932 wheat crop, as finally estimated, is 55,610,000 bus., compared with 14,478,000 bus. in 1931, and the 1924-1928 average production of 58,197,000 bus. Despite a reduced acreage, the bean production this year, estimated at 259,000 bags, was somewhat above the average production of 1924-1928, which was 203,000 bags, but under the 1931 crop, which was 355,000 bags.—State-Federal Crop Reporting Service.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 23.—The Missouri winter wheat acreage seeded in 1932 for the 1933 harvest is 1,311,000 acres, compared to 1,473,000, sown in the fall of 1931. The condition is only 76% of December normal, compared to 92% in 1931. The December condition is the lowest in the past twenty years, except 1925. The reduction in Missouri winter wheat seeding is due to low prices, prevalence of chinch bugs in many counties for the last two or three years, plus unfavorable weather in August and September for field preparation. The rye acreage seeded for all purposes is 56,000, compared to 75,000 last year, and the condition is 81% normal compared to 88% last year.—E. A. Logan of the U. S. Bureau of Ag. and Jewell Mayes of the State Board of Ag.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 20.—The area planted to winter wheat in Kansas is 2% below last year. Condition at 57% of normal is the lowest on record, and compares with 70% last December. Final estimate of the 1932 wheat crop is 106,393,000 bus., which compares with the record crop of 239,742,000 bus. in 1931. Kansas rye acreage is 10% smaller and condition low. The wheat area sown by Kansas farmers this fall totals 11,477,000 acres, compared with 11,711,000 acres last year. The acreage was reduced most this fall in counties of the southwest and along the western border where rainfall was below normal each month following harvest. Abandonment this year of sowings in the fall of 1931 amounted to 21%.—F. K. Reed, Ag. Statistician of the U. S. Department of Ag., and J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Ag.

Winter Wheat and Rye

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report:

— Fall Sowings —

Crop and Year	Per cent of acreage sown previous fall	*Acres	Cond. Dec. 1 Pct.
Winter wheat:			
Av. 1920-29.....			83.3
29.....	100.5	43,562	86.0
30.....	99.9	43,520	86.3
31.....	92.9	40,420	79.4
32.....	98.7	39,902	68.9
Rye (all purposes):			
Av. 1920-29.....			87.5
29.....		5,318	82.9
31.....	94.0	5,000	82.0
32.....	93.0	4,649	76.3

* Weighted on basis of rye for grain. * 000 omitted.

Winter Wheat: The abandonment in 1932 was 16.7 per cent of the acreage sown to winter wheat; in 1931, 5.0 per cent, and the average for the ten years 1920-1929 was 12.4 per cent.

Rye: The estimates for rye relate to the acreage sown for all purposes, viz: grain, hay, pasture and cover crop.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 15.—Repeal of the state prohibition laws of Oregon and Washington by initiatives adopted recently may bring increased plantings of barley in nearby counties now heavy producers of wheat, the Bulletin says. Spring plantings probably will be heavier than in several years and some owners of dry land hope weather conditions this month will permit plowing acreage on which the seeding will be done. Intended barley plantings are predicted on belief that Congress will take steps to make manufacture of beer legal. If such occurs, they believe a brisk demand for barley will prevail by the time their crop is harvested early next summer. The change of acreage from wheat to barley will also help hold down the wheat surplus, they contend.—F. K. H.

EACH YEAR the grain growers of the northwest pay freight on thousands of carloads of weed seeds that nets them nothing. If country buyers would persistently dock each load delivered at their elevators for its percentage of foreign matter, farmers would exert themselves to deliver grain in cleaner condition.

A FEED GRINDER in South Dakota added a couple of books on feeding practices to his library a couple of weeks ago. "Feeds don't move by themselves anymore," he said. "The feed man must know how to develop formulas, and how to cure the diseases that creep into flocks and herds. He must not only know feeds, but he must know profitable feeding practices. Farmers will bring trade to the man who knows his business, and will study their feeding problems so as to help them make money."

Corn as a Fuel

With the price of corn now the lowest that it has been in 35 years, some farmers are burning corn for fuel instead of selling it and using the proceeds to buy other fuel.

Experiment indicates that 50 bus. of ear corn will produce as much heat as a ton of common Illinois coal. A pound of corn will produce about as much heat as a pound of wood. Spoiled corn will produce as much heat per pound as good corn.

To burn corn successfully more attention must be given to firing than when coal is used. A larger fire box in desirable. To avoid too rapid burning and overheating, drafts must be carefully controlled. Special grates and tight doors are essential to economy in the use of corn. If fire is to be held six or eight hours, the use of some coal will probably be necessary.

—University of Illinois.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 16.—Canadian export clearances of wheat from Aug. 1, 1932, to Dec. 9, 1932, amounted to 109,031,153 bus., compared with 62,070,060 bus. for the same period last year.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Omaha, Neb.—There is no change in business in this part of the country. Prospects for a liberal corn movement are not so good because prices in Nebraska are so low. I do not blame the farmers for refusing to sell. Back in 1896 I bot corn in Nebraska at less than 10c a bushel in the ear. However, I feel quite sure that \$1 went more than twice as far then as it does now.—J. A. Linderholm.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 10.—The largest grain shipment ever made from this port in one day was made during the 24-hour period ending Dec. 7, 8 a. m., when a total of 1,327,442 bus. was cleared. At the same date 17 deep sea liners and tramp freighters were in port to load 4,000,000 bus. Total shipments for the week ended Dec. 7 were 4,022,304 bus., an increase of 50% over the same period last year.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 16.—Wheat received at the western country elevators and over the loading platforms for the week ending Dec. 9, decreased 639,244 bus. from previous week. The amount reported for the above week was 6,633,350 bus. compared with 7,272,594 bus. a week ago. During the corresponding week in 1931, 4,964,838 bus. were marketed. During the first nineteen weeks of the crop year the deliveries of wheat to the western country elevators and shipments over the loading platforms amounted to 266,229,927 bus. as compared with 185,986,159 bus. for the same period last year. Marketings of wheat up to Dec. 9, in the three Prairie Provinces were as follows, the quantity within brackets being for the same period last year:—Manitoba 29,032,205 (19,438,138) bus.; Saskatchewan 142,210,638 (88,025,861) bus. and Alberta 94,987,084 (78,522,160) bus.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A libel suit against the *Cotton Trade Journal* has been instituted by the Staple Cotton Co-operative Ass'n, alleging \$100,000 damages caused by articles reflecting on the Ass'n published July 16. The story was put out at that time over the Omaha Grain Exchange radio station WAAW, and not until now have the self-appointed farm relievers claimed damage.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

		Wheat											
		Dec. 14.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 27.	Dec. 28.
Chicago		47½	47½	46½	47	46¾	46	46½	45½	45½	45½	43¾	44
*Winnipeg		39	38½	39½	37¾	37¼	36¾	37	36¾	37½	38½	37	37½
*Liverpool		48¾	48¾	47½	47½	47½	46½	46¾	46¾	47	....	....	46
Kansas City.....		41¾	41½	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	40½	39¾	39¾	39¾	37¾	38½
Minneapolis		46	45½	45¾	45¾	44½	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
Duluth, durum.....		41¾	42	41½	42½	42	41¾	42¼	40¼	40	39¾	38¾	39
Milwaukee		47½	47½	46½	47	46¾	46¾	46¾	45½	45½	45½	44	....
		Corn											
Chicago		27½	27	27½	27¾	27¼	27	26¾	25¾	26½	26½	25½	25½
Kansas City.....		24¾	24¼	24¾	24½	24½	24¾	24½	23¾	23¾	23¾	23	23½
Milwaukee		27¾	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	27	26¾	25¾	26¾	26½	25½	....
		Oats											
Chicago		17½	17¼	17¾	17½	17½	17¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Winnipeg		22½	22½	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Minneapolis		14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14	14	13¾	13¾
Milwaukee		17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
		Rye											
Chicago		33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	33¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾
Minneapolis		29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29	28¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾
Winnipeg		33¾	33¾	32¾	33	32½	31¾	31¾	31¾	32¼	32¼	30¾	30¾
Duluth		30½	30¾	30	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
		Barley											
Minneapolis		24½	24	24	24½	24½	24¾	23¾	23¼	23½	23½	22½	22¾
Winnipeg		29½	28¾	27¾	28	26½	26½	27	27¼	27½	27½	26¾	26¾

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Grading of New Corn

In the eastern and central states there is a general increase in the amount of damaged consisting mostly of "cob rotted" kernels. This increase averages about one and one-half per cent more than last year's figures for new crop receipts. Along with this an increase in moisture ranging from one to three per cent and a decrease in test weight of about one pound are reported in the same states, but the general average on test weight is still well above contract grade requirements. In the southern and western parts of the corn belt a crop of excellent quality is indicated, but there has been some damage in the south to old corn by open storage and moth infestation.

Federal grain supervisors have made reports to the general field headquarters as follows:

Chicago: It is readily seen that the test weight will not be a grading factor during this crop year. We feel that the average on the factor total damage after it dries out in the spring will grade No. 2 or No. 3. Out of 4,667 cars of corn inspected during the month of November, approximately 14% graded White, 81% graded Yellow, and 5% graded mixed, the latter, or 5% being about the same per cent of mixed corn as was received for the same period last year. As far as the Illinois corn crop is concerned, it is our opinion that the 1932 crop is somewhat inferior to the 1931 crop, due to total damaged consisting principally of cob rot.—C. L. Cannon.

Cincinnati: From the high average test weight per bushel of receipts so far, it would seem test weight is not likely to become a grading factor. The damage content, which is principally cob rot, indicates that most of the new crop would grade No. 2 or No. 3 after drying. Owing to the lack of high moisture receipts, which will not require so much drying, I believe we may expect the minimum amount of foreign material when the corn is taken out of storage. Our receipts have been mostly white and yellow, very few cars of mixed corn.—L. F. Butler.

Memphis: The new corn received to date at the Memphis market is of high quality, with unusually low moisture content. The average test weight is well over the required weight for the No. 1 grade, while the average total damage is safely in the No. 2 grade. There will be very little change in the test weight from reduced moisture. The type of damage at present will not change the total damage to any great extent only on grain grading weevily on account of angoumois moth.—Fred B. Simpson.

Sioux City: The average yield of this year's corn is very high, and the quality the best we have ever had in this section.—Robert H. Martin.

Denver: The 1932 corn movement has been of good quality, with very little total damage and free from foreign material; a higher average test weight and lower moisture content than for the same period for 1931. Weather conditions have been favorable for harvesting—very little rain or snow—and it is thought that test weight and moisture will be the principal grading factors, with a possibility of foreign material entering the picture in the spring.—H. W. Long.

Muskogee, Okla.: The corn crop this year is of higher quality than any crop of previous

years on which a record has been kept. Out of 304 cars inspected during the months of October and November, only six cars graded lower than No. 2. Foreign material and cracked kernels, test weight and total damage were the principal grading factors. Moisture was the grading factor on only three cars during these two months. The moisture content averaged very low due to the hot dry fall. During the month of October, the average was about 12.5% and during November it increased to about 13% due to the fall rains. Considerably more white corn has moved than yellow, due to the price premium on white. White corn is more in demand due to the southern mills needing it for milling purposes. Altho a good many of the cars failed to grade white, they were 95% white or better. A good many Angoumois moths came out of the corn early this fall while it was still in the field. Due to a cold snap that we had recently they have quit appearing, but it is feared that they will be so numerous in the spring that most of the corn will grade off on account of damage by moths.—Athol Sayre.

Buffalo: It has been noted that the damage in this year's crop consists principally of "cob rot" which is more prevalent and more pronounced than in recent years. No trouble is anticipated on the factor test weight, nor with respect to foreign material due to breakage since the kernels are well developed and solid.—John J. Dwyer.

AVERAGE ANALYSES OF NEW CORN RECEIPTS

Market	Test weight		Moisture		Damaged	
	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931
Buffalo	55.1	55.5	17.4	17.7	3.7	1.9
Calro	55.6	56.5	17.4	15.2	3.6	1.9
Chicago	55.1	56.3	16.7	16.9	3.2	2.8
Cincinnati	56.1	54.7	18.4	17.9	4.3	3.4
Denver	55.1	54.7	14.9	15.4	...	...
Fort Worth	55.1	55.9	13.7	...	1.4	2.7
Indianapolis	54.4	55.7	18.2	17.1	5.2	3.5
Memphis	56.5	...	15.3	...	3.1	...
Kansas City	56.5	56.1	15.3	14.7	...	...
Milwaukee	55.4	55.9	18.6	17.5	...	...
Nashville	55.0	56.5	18.0	15.3	4.3	2.8
Omaha	55.8	55.1	15.6	16.8	2.6	3.8
Peoria	55.8	56.1	18.2	16.2	2.0	3.0
St. Louis	56.8	56.8	16.9	15.3	3.4	2.9
E. St. Louis	56.9	56.9	16.9	16.5	3.3	3.2
Sioux City	56.5	...	17.5	...	...	...
Toledo	53.2	55.5	19.8	17.2	4.0	2.0

Will Hoover veto the Roosevelt farm relief bill?

Wheat Growers Led Into Trap

BY F. K. HASKELL

Wheat growers of the Pacific Northwest who could have sold their crop at higher prices long ago and without the crushing burden of storage charges were deluded into holding their wheat by the expectation that the Farm Board would take the grain off their hands at a price higher than the export value.

Now the market is down, Canada and Australia are filling the Oriental demand, and the wheat held cannot be sold for enough to pay bank loans. Even the R. F. C. Santa Claus refuses gifts.

The extent to which American wheat shippers are barred from Oriental markets by underselling by Australian and Canadian sellers is shown in two cables received by C. L. Huffman of the Portland, Ore., office of the department of agriculture, grain and feed division, from consular officials in China and Japan. The differential against American wheat is about 4 cents a bushel and as a result the orientals have been obtaining their requirements elsewhere.

The cable from Agricultural Commissioner Rossiter at Shanghai follows:

During the past month Shanghai mills have purchased over 7,500,000 bus. of Australian wheat and about 750,000 of Canadian for January to March delivery. The Australian wheat was about 46 cents per bushel, c. i. f. Shanghai.

Western white No. 2, January-February shipment, is quoted at 48 cents per bushel, c. i. f. Shanghai, compared to Canadian No. 2 at 47 cents and Australian at 44 cents.

Arrivals of foreign wheat at Shanghai from July 1 to Nov. 1 consisted of 2,900,000 bus. Australian and 700,000 bus. Canadian, or a total of 3,600,000 bus.

The cable received from Consul-General Garrels at Tokio said:

Australian wheat is quoted at 4 cents per bushel lower than U. S. western white No. 2 and the same as Canadian No. 5. Total imports during October of 1,260,000 bus. consisted of 84 per cent of Australian and 16 per cent Canadian wheat.

High Power and Freight Rates Checking Business

BY TRAVELER

"POWER RATES continue to be cost whether a plant is working or not," said an Iowa line elevator manager a few days ago. "We are sending men to our plants to put the engines that we saved for auxiliary power into condition for operation. Wherever we can we propose to call these engines back into use and cut the electric lines."

"When an engine isn't working it isn't eating, and when it is working it doesn't cost as much to operate as the electric motors with which our elevators are equipped."

This sentiment is reflected in the comments of many elevator operators thruout the Hawkeye state. It is likely that we shall see many gasoline or oil engines recalled to use in Corn Belt elevators, and where electric power has caused the elevator manager to burn his bridges behind him by getting rid of the old engine, it is quite possible that he will give serious consideration to installing a new engine.

Whether or not there is justification in the contention of the power companies that a service charge, or a minimum charge per horsepower must be applied to compensate for leakage of power in the lines, grain dealers resent such charges. They did not mind them, so long as business used up the minimum power requirements, but when elevators stand idle and charges go on they are full of objections. It is to be expected that when resentment grows as is manifest in the Corn Belt, a lot of dealers will flame into action. The power companies have remained stubborn. The old rate schedules are being collected. So there is only one relief for the elevator operator—gas or oil engine power.

"RAIL RATES are an insurmountable barrier to the grain business, with grain prices at such a low level," said J. D. Kent of the Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co. a few days ago. "A short time ago we had an inquiry for a carload of corn to go to Florida. The railroad freight would have amounted to more than three times the price of the corn here. The prospective customer found relief by buying South African corn, which took ocean passage and climbed our tariff wall for a figure slightly more than half the railroad freight rate from Central Iowa to his warehouses."

It looks like the railroads might better set rates at which grain will move, and move it, than to continue to cling hopefully to the empty promise of high schedules that bar grain from entering the channels of trade over their lines.

Of course, there is something to be said on the railroads' side. They are hemmed in by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and by the unions, and by government subsidizing competitive transportation. But sometimes we think these are more excuses than serious stumbling blocks. The railroads have gone thru strikes before and handled them successfully. They have enjoyed subsidies with grants of land and loans from the government.

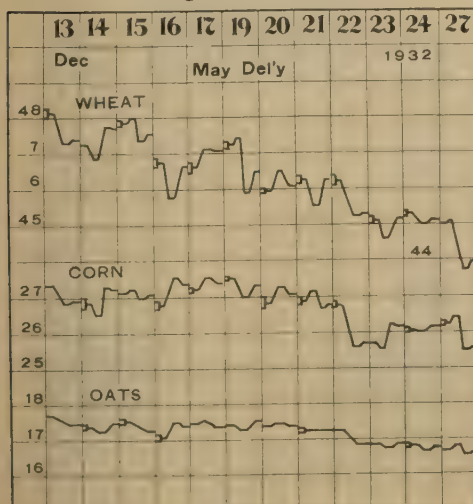
"What I fear," said I. W. Overton, of Webster, S. D., at the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n convention, "is that the railroads are so full of watered stock that they cannot successfully operate under present conditions, and that they want to be taken over by the government."



A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

I resolve to be the "Captain of My Soul" this year—to be the Commander in my own Mental Kingdom. I will have nothing to do with Fear—Worry—Timidity—Vacillation.—Marden.

Chicago Futures



Factors Essential to Successful Elevator Management

By S. H. LASSEN, Aurora, S. D.

After 10 years running a grain elevator in Iowa I have returned to the farm to regain my health. Running a farm is a rest, compared with operating a grain elevator. I've been back on the farm for two years, and my health has shown a marked improvement.

Local Meetings: During my years as an elevator manager we found that county meetings of managers did more to thresh out local problems than any other one thing. It is part of good management to take part in such meetings. They foster good will and help to reduce friction and prevent overbidding the market.

We always had a question-box, which the managers used to ask about the problems that were bothering them. The chairman of the meeting took up these questions, leading a helpful discussion.

Credit: Hardest among the stumbling blocks for the elevator manager to overcome is credit. In our elevator we had a motto. It was "Short Credits Make Long Friends." It was effective in practice. Firmness in collecting will hold trade better than too lenient an attitude. For the man who owes the elevator money is disposed to take his trade elsewhere for conscience sake. He doesn't like to face the man he owes. When a debt is paid he is ready to do business again.

In my experience one man had to be taken before the Justice of Peace. He was a relative of one of the influential directors. He could pay but wouldn't. After collection was forced he returned to the elevator and became one of our most loyal supporters.

Advertising: Some think of advertising as expense. It isn't. It is an investment. You've got to let people know what you are doing to win their support in a volume that makes the elevator profitable.

We advertised in the local newspapers, and held meetings and picnics where food was served, or tickets to the local picture show distributed, to keep up interest. It made the stockholders and their friends feel that we were on our toes. They wanted to do business with us.

Hedging: Failure to hedge grain purchases turns them into gambles, leaving the grain on hand at the mercy of the market. Hedging purchases enables the elevator manager to operate on a sound merchandising basis.

Sidelines: In many districts the volume of

grain business available has become so reduced that sidelines must be depended upon to carry the overhead of the business. If these are kept on a cash basis they may be profitable, but the running of book accounts is dangerous.

Courtesy: Nothing will replace courteous service. It builds confidence and faith. Loyalty may not be depended upon for business. It is fragile and wears out quickly. People keep returning to the place where they like to do business.

Management: Sound business management is the keynote of success in operating a country grain elevator. It makes little difference what price must be paid for a good manager, so long as he is able to produce his salary and show a profit. Incompetent, low-priced managers run elevators into debt, and are the highest-priced in the end.

Speaker Garner says that some form of farm relief measure, possibly one embodying the domestic allotment plan, would be taken up by the House early in January.

The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., will not participate in the proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation's credit sale of 6,600,000 bus. of wheat to the Chinese Nationalist government. The R. F. C. offered to advance \$3,000,000 at 5 per cent interest for three years to finance the deal. As security for this loan the North Pacific was to put up securities of its own or cash equal to the amount of Chinese securities offered. —F. K. H.



A North Dakota Elevator Goes Traveling.



This North Dakota Elevator Crept 44 Miles Over Many Small Bridges.

Elevator Moved 44 Miles in 15 Days

All records for long-distance moving of grain elevators were broken when the elevator of Louis Gjere was moved from Schurmeir, near Grand Forks, a distance of 44 miles to Hatton, N. D., where Mr. Gjere operates as the Cando Grain Co.

Instead of moving on wooden rollers the load was carried by four caterpillar treads placed to form a triangle, the two leaders near together in front, the triangular arrangement accommodating itself to the inequalities of the ground without racking the building.

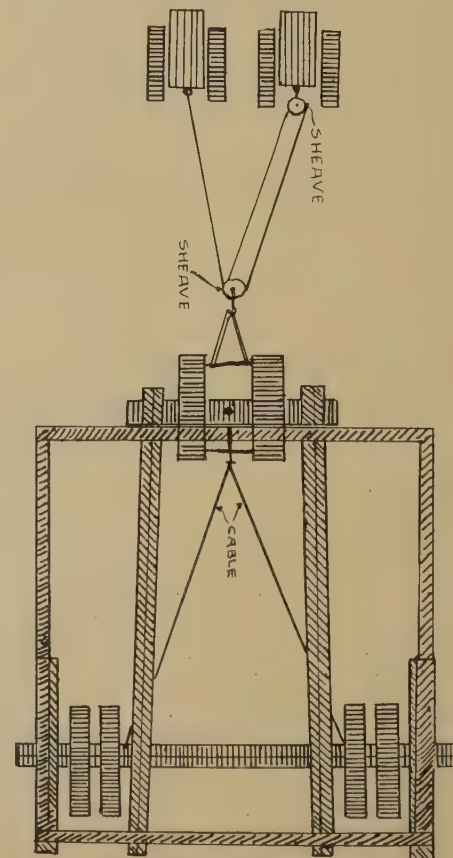
The building was raised 42 inches by jacks to get the treads under and then lowered.

One tractor did the hauling, while a second tractor acted as a deadman to hold the sheave thru which ran the $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch steel cable. Thus while, one tractor stood still the other moved at a speed of three times that of the building, and with a power three times that of a direct pull. When the 400 ft. cable had been towed out the hauling tractor would back up while the second tractor moved to a new anchorage. The tractors were also of the caterpillar type, of 60 h.p. each.

Three railroads were crossed and several ravines were bridged, slowing up the job, but the time in transit was only 15 days, altho two days were lost by rain. The elevator left Schurmeir Oct. 9 and arrived in Hatton, Oct. 26.

The elevator is 28x35 ft., 80 ft., high, containing 22 hopper bottomed bins cribbed 52 feet high, and will be a substantial addition to Mr. Gjere's elevator at Hatton.

The J. H. Fisch Co., doing the moving, were well equipped and experienced. They had 14x14 timbers to place under the building, two of them 44 ft. long, and the two at the sides in the rear each 14 ft. long. The cross timber was 12x16, 30 ft. long, tied to the kingbolt in front by two $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cables. The same company moved an elevator 22 miles from Troy to Revillo, as illustrated in the Oct. 12, 1932 Journals.



Sills of Elevator Resting on Heavy Timbers on Four Caterpillar Treads

The Legal Bushel

By W. B. COMBS

In 1496 an act of Parliament provided "That the measure of a bushel contain eight gallons of wheat, that every gallon contain eight pounds of wheat, troy weight, and every pound contain twelve ounces, troy weight, and every ounce contain twenty sterlings, and every sterling be the weight of thirty-two corns (kernels) of wheat that grew in the midst of the ear of wheat, according to the old laws of the land."

By the previous act of 1266, the eighth part of a bushel was the weight of a gallon of wine. It did not fix the capacity of the bushel. The statute of 1496 stated that the measure of the wine gallon was the eighth part of a bushel. It fixed by legislation the capacity of a bushel at the same volume as eight gallons of wine. The king was authorized to have bushel measures constructed. This bushel, if made, would have been found about twelve pounds short of the old standard. This statute, however, so far as related to the composition of the bushel, was allowed to slumber in the archives.

The real standard bushels of Henry VII then copied from the older standard bushel then existing, and is one of 2146 inches which was then called the Winchester bushel. The name Winchester indicates that it was copied from a standard which had been kept in the town hall at Winchester when that place was the capital of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom.

Thus we see that the actual cubical content of the Winchester bushel was based more on the accepted and customary bushel, than upon the terms of legislation. Later by an act of William III in 1701, the Winchester bushel was declared to be the standard measure of grain, and any cylindrical vessel of 18½ inches in diameter and eight inches deep was made a legal bushel.

The early American colonies adopted the Winchester bushel as the measure of capacity. In 1830, F. R. Hassler, of the United States Treasury Department, found that the Winchester bushel of 2150.42 cubic inches represented more closely than any other English standard the average of the bushel measure in use in the United States. This bushel, being the earliest English measure of capacity of which we have any record, had been abolished in England, being superseded (in 1824) by the bushel of eight imperial gallons.

The bushel adopted by the United States Treasury Department (1830) was three per cent smaller than the English legal imperial bushel, and this difference exists at the present time. Therefore, the bushel in use in the United States is three per cent smaller in volume than the bushel in use in Canada and Great Britain. The bushel as adopted also differed from the discarded English standard, because Mr. Hassler selected the temperature of the maximum density of water at 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit as the temperature at which the United States measures were standard, whereas their English prototypes were standard at 62 degrees Fahrenheit.

In June, 1836, Congress authorized copies of the standard bushel to be furnished to the Governor of each State. These have been adopted by the State legislatures as the standard in the various States. Sets were presented to foreign countries and to each State when it was admitted to the Union.

Consignment selling of field seeds is being attacked as a demoralizer of trade by the poorer quality of the carried over seeds and the breeding of an irresponsibility in the retailer.

It would delight the wheat growers of North America if some super power would force the Farm Board and the lame ducks of Washington to eat nothing but wheat until the Grain Stabilization's supply of cash and future wheat is exhausted.

Resolve Against Allotment Laws

The directors of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, hoping to protect U. S. farmers from any more expensive experiments by the political racketeers, recently adopted a resolution from which we take the following:

Resolved, That it is the firm conviction of the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange that legislation of the type of the Norbeck Bill, or other "Allotment Plan" for agriculture, would ultimately prove to be another of those worse than useless experiments that are foisted upon the people of this country to be regretted later on, and that such legislation should be strenuously opposed.

We have just witnessed the deplorable spectacle of a Farm Board attempting the impossible, and have before our eyes the disastrous results of three years of agricultural "relief" under the stabilization provisions of the Marketing Act. Before the full effects of that dismal and costly failure have quite worn off it is proposed that another "remedy" be tried, by putting an indirect tax upon the consumers of a few agricultural products to be turned over to the producers of these products. If the plan should even temporarily appear to work, the hue and cry for the same benefits that would go up from the producers of other commodities than wheat, cotton, livestock, tobacco, as proposed in these bills may well be imagined.

The administration of this plan would require literally an army of government agents, inspectors and other employees. It has been estimated that not less than twenty-five thousand people would be added to the government payroll. This brand of farm relief is thus seen as one more example of the trend toward bureaucratic control of commerce and industry which, if not checked, ultimately will throttle all forms of business activity.

Hard Threshing Ruins Malting Barley

A leading Milwaukee maltster explains the mistake commonly made in threshing barley. He says:

"Velvet or smooth-awned barley has very tough, rubbery beards which make it necessary to thresh very hard in order to break off the beards close to the kernel. In doing so, threshers have been very careless, especially with combine threshing, and have broken up the grain much more than necessary.

"Great precaution should be taken in setting the cylinders so that the germ of the barley is not severely injured. A small part of the beard left on a small percentage of the grain is not nearly as serious as if the husk of the grain is partially broken off and the germ injured. Once the germ is injured, the malting value of that barley is destroyed.

"Constant watching is needed to keep the



A. M. Brooking, Inland, Nebr., Sec'y of Southern Nebr. Grain Dealers Ass'n. is Curator of the Hastings (Nebr.) Museum and a Taxidermist of national reputation. Altho apparently alive, the Bull Snake is dead.

correct adjustment. If the grain has been damp in the morning, it may be necessary to slow down the cylinder, towards afternoon, when the sun and wind have thoroly dried the grain. Sometimes, with combine threshing, two or three adjustments daily are needed. Also when combining fields where the grain has ripened unevenly, due to the influences of trees, soil variations and other factors."

Dust Explosion and Fire Wreck Chicago Elevator

The Santa Fe Elevator on the south branch of the Chicago River lost its working house by dust explosion and fire Dec. 23.

The boiler house, engine house, office and storage annex are undamaged, tho examination may develop some damage to the grain in the concrete tanks, especially those nearest the working house.

The explosion occurred at 9:20 a. m. The first explosion, according to Superintendent Martin Schultz, sounded like the crash of a freight train into a bumper at the end of track, and was followed immediately by a second explosive roar of greater intensity.

At the first explosion a small portion of the working house wall in the middle was blown over into the track shed. By noon all but a corner of the working house walls had fallen. Into the river fell much of the grain, brick walls and sections of interior cribbing. The tower housing the marine leg was undermined by the fire and toppled over into the stream, narrowly missing a fire-boat.

The flames spread almost instantly thru all parts of the working house and the many men at work had hardly time to rush to safety outdoors. One man, Walter Brazel, was blown from a third floor window and killed by the fall on the dock. Chas. Duval, an employe of the Board of Trade Weighing Department, is missing and is believed to have perished at his post. Another employe of the Department, David Jones, was injured, as were seven employes of the Stratton Grain Co., operating the house.

The elevator was built in 1906 by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., having with the 35 concrete tanks a storage capacity of 1,350,000 bus. The plant and the 20-acre site became the property of the State of Illinois in 1928, which in exchange for 29 acres adjacent conveyed to the Santa Fe and Illinois Central Railroads, who agreed to make improvements for a water terminal. Insurance on the plant amounted to \$467,000. The working house is said to have contained 200,000 to 300,000 bus. of wheat, corn, oats and barley, fully insured. The concrete annex contained nearly 1,000,000 bus., mostly wheat and corn, with some oats.

Humid atmospheric conditions at the time were not those considered favorable for dust explosions. Rain had fallen continuously during day and night just before the explosion and the air was laden with moisture, fog obscuring the view at a distance.

Millers' Objection to Domestic Allotment

Fred J. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y., chairman of the legislative com'te of the Millers National Federation, told the House Com'te on Agriculture that under the domestic allotment plan the consumption tax on flour would be \$210,000,000 a year, \$125,000,000 on cotton and \$270,000,000 on pork at the present rate of consumption.

"This would mean," he said, "an average approximate tax on every man, woman and child in the United States, on their flour \$2, cotton \$1 and pork products \$2, or a total of \$5.

The substitution of untaxed foods including mixing with wheat flour which would be induced by the levy on wheat, would, Mr. Lingham asserted, reduce the consumption of wheat and thus tend to defeat the plan.

There would be bootlegging by small millers to avoid the tax.

Fast Leg Features Illinois Elevator

"Let all the shellers start at once, and let them deliver grain as fast as they can," might justly express the handling ability of W. H. Herrmann's new elevator at Shabbona, Ill. Mr. Herrmann is a quiet, reserved man, who would probably never use so boastful an expression, but he recognizes the need for having equipment that meets the demands of maximum deliveries and has had his new elevator equipped with a 4,000 bu. leg, and a loading spout that



W. H. Herrmann and A. Svihus, Shabbona, Ill.

will pack the back ends of a 100,000 capacity car clear to the roof.

Mr. Herrmann had not given much serious thought to construction of a new elevator up until last spring, when this consideration was forced upon him by a blazing box-car on his loading track, that set the elevator on fire. It was thought that a hobo, sleeping in the box-car, became careless with his matches and cigarettes. The fired box-car made a blazing inferno of Mr. Herrmann's old elevator before the fire department could do anything about it.

Somewhere in the back of every man's mind revels the thoughts of changes and improvements that he would make in his properties should conditions permit, or reconstruction be forced upon him. Undoubtedly ideas repeatedly occurred to Mr. Herrmann when he tussled with the out of date features of the old plant, for the new one is not only fast, but it is convenient for one man to operate.

The 35,000 bu. cribbed structure is 31x34 ft. on the ground, 51 ft. to the top of the bins, and is surmounted by a 16 ft. cupola. The walls of the bins are built of 2x6 in. cribbing for about two-thirds of their height, and finished with 2x4s.

The cribbing in the elevator walls is extended well above the hoppers of the bins, so as to make a double wall for a short distance, and strengthening the customary weak spot in bin construction that comes from saving lumber at this point. Nails were used generously so the walls will withstand any stress to which they might be subjected.

The concrete foundation of the elevator is extended to form a floor in the driveway. Set in this floor is a 6x12 ft. steel grate above the 400 bu. receiving sink. Ahead of this large grate is an up-to-date steel truck lift.

The leg encloses a 15 in. 5 ply rubber belt, loaded with 6½x14 in. D. P. cups on 12 in. centers. The leg is driven by a tex-rope drive from the 10 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor to a jack-shaft, thence by roller chain to the head-shaft. Both the head-shaft and the jack-shaft are mounted on free-running, self-aligning roller bearings. With capacity for elevating 4,000 bus. per hour the leg makes short work of emptying the dump sink.

A modern man-lift makes the cupola of the elevator easily accessible.

Four of the eleven bins are deep bins set in each corner of the elevator. Four bins are over the driveway and the remainder over the work-floor. Spouting from the distributor to bins is metal.

The 8-in. loading spout is extended out of the shelter of the elevator at the bin-top level. The drop downward is almost vertical, but enough of an angle is maintained to insure the grain hugging the bottom of the spout, and following the directing curve of the flexible loading spout end without abruptly checking the force of the 50 ft. drop. Grain rushes out of the end of the loading spout with such force that it is thrown fully against the ends of even the longest box cars. Loading the largest cars to the roof can be accomplished without shoveling.

Attached to the west side of the elevator is a 31x24 ft. three story annex. When fitted with machinery this will constitute a convenient feed plant for grinding and mixing in conjunction with the storage and elevating facilities of the elevator.

Both the elevator and the grinding plant are covered with 28 gauge metal. Instead of the customary eaves, which make bonding for lighting protection so difficult, flashings are used that literally make the roof and sides of the building as one. Lightning protection is obtained from three heavy copper cables extended down to permanent moisture at three points on the building.

Anti-friction bearings thruout contribute to reduction of fire hazards and power requirements. Most of these are roller bearings, with alemite fittings. A Sprout-Waldron anti-friction boot pulley operates at the bottom of the leg.

Much credit for planning the elevator and grinder building goes to W. S. Otto, engineer for the Sprout-Waldron Co. The building was erected by A. Svihus & Co.

Mr. Herrmann says: "Ordinarily it is said that a cribbed elevator can be thrown out of line by loading one side of the elevator before it has settled. While the builders were still working on the roof and bin construction we were making use of the leg and loading available bins. The elevator seems to be so solidly

constructed that it has refused to settle out of line in spite of the uneven stress we have put on its walls."

Calendars Received

The Columbian Rope Co. on its calendar depicts two full rigged sailing ships on which cordage of quality is indispensable.

Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co. again remembers its friends in the trade with a desk calendar mounted on metal, with the monthly tabs in black and white.

Safety first is the keynote of the handsome wall calendar of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., the back of each page carrying a safety story and information.

Recipients of the Eagle Roller Mills Calendar are not disappointed in their expectations, for a beautiful young woman again adorns the 1933 edition, a life-size painting of "Bonnie Brown Eyes" by Adelaide Hiebel.

Henry Simon, Ltd., mill furnishers of Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Eng., have not forgotten their many friends on this side of the ocean, who appreciate the calendar pad with a wise saying in prose or verse on each daily sheet.

The Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., grain merchants since 1852, mark the passing of one more year with their 1933 calendar, bearing a painting of a farm landscape by Sears Gallagher, with color tones pleasing on any wall.

Zeleny Thermometer Co. appropriately embellishes its calendar with a genuine spirit thermometer indicating the temperature of the room, the grain bin temperature indicator also being pictured thereon. The calendar pad is renewable each year.

The General Electric Co.'s calendar equally gives space to art and utility. The beautifully colored pictures do not burden the eye with detail, and cover some most interesting applications of electricity, from heating the soil for crops to propulsion of ocean steamers.

The modest calendar of the Grain Ins. & Guarantee Co., Winnipeg, is large enough to read easily and small enough to find its place on the wall of the country elevator office where its different monthly reminders are helpful to the manager, and even the farmer patrons can heed its admonition to "Be Careful with Matches and Cigarette Stubs."

Lovers of the nude in art are entranced by the reproduction of "June," the original pastel painting by Rolf Armstrong, gracing the wall calendar that the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is sending its friends. Her curly hair of glorious golden hue falls bewitchingly over her bare shoulders, while the magic of moonbeams reveals the perfection of her nymph-like figure and the ivory smoothness of her skin.



New Iron Clad Cribbed Elevator of W. H. Herrmann at Shabbona, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Stockton, Cal.—Gordon Halk has bot the Center St. Feed & Barley Mill from James T. Herbert.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—The Capital Elvtr., Federal Grain, Ltd., owners, is being taken down. The elevator, which had a capacity of 65,000 bus., has not been operated since 1924.

Winnipeg, Man.—Plans are being formulated for a change in the operation of the Manitoba Pool Elvtrs., Ltd. Differing from the pools in Alberta and Saskatchewan, each elevator in the Manitoba organization is owned by a local unit. The proposed change would make Manitoba elevators one unit instead of a series of small units.

Fort William, Ont.—Employees at the Mount McKay Flour & Feed Co.'s plant in West Fort William were held up, Dec. 19, shortly after the plant was opened, by Ronald Watson, of Montreal, believed to be this city's notorious lone desperado. C. H. Moors, pres. of the company, and two employees, chased the bandit, who was captured in a hotel by the police after a lively chase thru the streets and highways.

New Westminster, B. C.—The Harbor Board's 800,000-bu. elevator, leased to the Fraser River Elvtr. Co., Ltd., is now actively engaged in the export business, the improvements authorized some time ago having been recently completed. The loading dock has been widened 20 feet along the entire 1,100 feet of its length, and two vessels can now berth at the same time. Six shipping spouts have a capacity of 30,000 bus. per hour. Sufficient trackage has been provided for unloading 50 cars a day. Deep sea vessels of the largest type now come here in increasing numbers. Trimming, wharfage, stevedoring and general charges are at the same rates as are charged at Vancouver, and tonnage dues are less here.

COLORADO

Windsor, Colo.—A fire possibly caused by the explosion of a stove damaged the warehouse and stock of the I. Rothschild Produce Co. on Dec. 13.

Denver, Colo.—The Denver Feed Co. operates a small elevator (10,000 bus.), complete feed mill and transit warehouse. The company has always confined its business to the local poultry and dairy trade and is a large shipper and receiver of mountain hay. My arrangement here will enlarge the company's activities in that we will ship straight and mixed cars as well as handle the local trade.—W. V. Macartney, Macartney Grain Co. [Reported in the Journal's last number as having associated itself with the Denver Feed Co.]

ILLINOIS

Rockton, Ill.—We contemplate installing a corn sheller in our elevator here.—Guy M. Hopkins.

Cloverdale, Ill.—Erwin H. Franzen has installed a one-ton Du Page Feed Mixer, and a 3-h.p. single phase Wagner Motor to operate it.

Chrisman, Ill.—C. L. Mitchell has purchased the machinery and equipment in the old Isaac Scott feed mill. Walter Dailey will operate it.

Hillsboro, Ill.—We are installing a Monarch Corn Cracker for our spring chicken business.—Barnstable Ware Feed & Supply Co., by Frank Ware.

Westville, Ill.—The elevator operated by the Jackson Grain Co. suffered a slight fire damage recently, the blaze originating in the top of the elevator; loss, \$250.

Pecatonica, Ill.—We have put our 6-h.p. G. E. Motor in the west elevator in the cupola, eliminating the old belt drive from the workfloor.—Pecatonica Produce & Supply Co.

Malta, Ill.—Clark Peterson now has charge of the elevator of A. Theodore Peterson, who has purchased a half interest in an elevator at Oregon and has moved to that point.

Troxel (Maple Park p. o.), Ill.—A. H. Wittry & Co. have installed a 10-h.p. G. E. 3-phase motor to operate the elevator for unloading cars into their coal elevator.—Adam Wittry.

Jacksonville, Ill.—E. A. Walker, former manager of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co.'s elevator at Pana, Ill., has been appointed manager of the C. R. Lewis & Co.'s elevator here.

Oregon, Ill.—A. Theodore Peterson, owner of an elevator at Malta, Ill., has purchased a half interest in the elevator here. Mr. Peterson was formerly in business at Oregon, before going to Malta.

Catlin, Ill.—The Catlin Grain Co. is reported to have recently acquired the elevator property formerly occupied by the Catlin Farmers Elvtr. Co., a corporation that has been dissolved. The Catlin Grain Co. succeeded the Farmers Co. several years ago.

Maryland, Ill.—The grain elevator here is being razed by J. W. Pope, who recently purchased it. Maryland, used by farmers as a shipping point for grain and livestock for half a century, was left without railroad facilities last October when the old Chicago-Iowa road tracks were torn up.

Monica, Ill.—The grain office and scales that stood on the Santa Fe right-of-way have been taken down and moved away. They were built by the Peavey Grain Co. soon after the construction of the railroad in 1888. They had not been used for several years. The last owner of the elevator was Ves Lester, proprietor when the elevator burned about three years ago.

Marengo, Ill.—Our feed mill at Marengo, Ill., burned Dec. 9. Our plant there includes a grain elevator, attached to the mill, but which did not catch fire. A brick firewall between the two buildings kept the fire from being communicated to the elevator. The fire occurred during the noon hour, and we do not know what caused it. Full insurance was carried. The feed mill will be rebuilt immediately.—J. H. Patterson Co., by G. G. Patterson (Rockford, Ill.).

Sparta, Ill.—The Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n will hold its 47th annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11, at the Missouri Athletic Ass'n Bldg. Herman Steen, sec'y of the Millers National Federation, will address the convention on "The Domestic Allotment Plan"; Dr. W. H. Stroud, sec'y of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n, will speak on "Present Milling Conditions and the Future of Milling," and C. D. Kellenberger, ass't sec'y of the Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n of Illinois, will speak on "Products Liability Insurance." Carl Sims, of the National American Red Cross, has been invited to speak on the Red Cross flour situation.

Monroe, Ill.—Monroe Grain & Lbr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000 common; incorporators: August F. Schwissow, George S. Miller, Harvey C. Kolstedt; to deal in grain, lumber, coal, etc. This is an old, established company.

Dakota, Ill.—W. F. Vehmeier has discontinued operation of his elevator. His lumber interests have been sold to the H. A. Hillmer Co., which has added lumber to its grain business here.

Plainfield, Ill.—The Plainfield Grain Co., on Dec. 10, held "open house" at the big garage on the elevator property, which was attended by several hundred persons. The program consisted of luncheon, singing and addresses, among the latter being one by W. H. McDonald, of Chicago, formerly Federal grain supervisor, and now a member of the Board of Trade, who talked on the value of pure seed.

Morris, Ill.—The Puritan Mills, manufacturers of flour, with offices in Chicago, have leased the property of the bankrupt Morris Milling Co. and will organize a corporation and operate the plant for the manufacture of flour. The property is priced at \$60,000, with a mortgage of \$33,750 on it. Doris Case and husband own the property now, formerly operated as the Century of Progress Milling Co.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade membership are selling at \$4,500 net to the buyer.

Arthur G. Delany will retire Dec. 31 as a partner of Thomson & McKinnon.

Raymond K. Burke (with N. J. Morris), a member of the Board of Trade and of the Board of Trade Legion Post, died Dec. 18.

Eugene M. Hoyne has been granted a rehearing by the directors of the Board of Trade on the charges made against him by the membership com'lte Apr. 27, 1920.

The new firm of A. R. Frank & Co. will begin business Jan. 3 at 120 S. La Salle St. Members are A. Richard Frank, Herbert M. Well, Henry I. Monheimer and Leon M. Woolf.

To serve a 3-year term on the governing board of the Clearing House of the Board of Trade the following have been nominated: H. H. Lobdell, T. E. Cunningham, L. N. Perrin, Geo. J. McKerr and F. J. Young.

E. Lowitz & Co. will be dissolved and a new firm formed under the same name to do business at South Bend, Ind., and 29 Broadway, New York. A. R. Frank and Henry Monheimer going into the new firm of A. R. Frank & Co.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade recently elected are: Bruce F. Young, pres. of the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Edward R. Byer, Dallas, Tex.; Edwin B. Cox, Ardmore, Okla.; William P. Dixon, New York City; Morton S. Leischman, Mexico City.

INDIANA

Albion, Ind.—Oliver Forker installed a Sidney Midget Corn Sheller recently.

Claypool, Ind.—Roy Salmon, operating a feed mill at this point, recently purchased an Economy magnetic separator.

Hammond, Ind.—The Nowak Milling Co.'s 50,000-bu. elevator burned Dec. 26; loss, approximately \$40,000. The elevator, which was filled with grain, was a total loss, but nearby buildings were saved. The company is a large manufacturer of feeds.

For Quick and Satisfactory Personal Service Consign All

JAMES B. DYAN
GRAINS AND SEEDS TO RYAN - CHICAGO - 35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
JAMES B. DYAN
CLEARING THROUGH CARHART-CODE - HARWOOD CO., CHICAGO

Greencastle, Ind.—Campbell & Ogles, Inc., have recently installed a standard seed cleaner furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Warren, Ind.—Frank Good, manager of the Warren Elvtr. for many years, has resigned and been succeeded by Elijah R. Bonham.

Greenfield, Ind.—Louis Swartz has succeeded Clarence Shadley, resigned, as manager of the Hancock County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n's elevator.

Evansville, Ind.—The Sunnyside Milling Co.'s plant that was damaged by fire recently, as previously reported, is being repaired at a cost of about \$3,000.

Liberty, Ind.—Delson Cox, of Eaton, O., has been appointed manager of the Muff Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding Arnold Thomas.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Consumers Trading Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, 400 shares at \$25 each, and 3,000 shares at \$5 each; incorporators: Andrew Fuelling, C. A. Bilger, John S. Burres and Larry Brandon; a co-operative, planning to deal in agricultural products.

Camden, Ind.—The local elevator of Urmston Elvtrs., Inc., has been closed for an indefinite period. Mr. Welbourn, manager, expects to reopen it some time in the future.

Ade (Brook p. o.), Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is reported to have discontinued business before the middle of this month. C. E. Gifford was manager of the elevator.

Portland, Ind.—Austin H. Williamson has been appointed receiver for the Cartwright & Headington Elvtr. Co., following request for a receiver by the Fort Dearborn Fuel Co., of Cincinnati, on account of a bill of \$248. The elevator has a capacity of 50,000 bus.

West Dana (Dana p. o.), Ind.—The Raven Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at West Dana burned at 3 a. m. Dec. 13; loss, \$15,000; partly covered by insurance. Approximately 18,000 bus. of corn and oats was destroyed. The fire started under the north end of the drive way and is believed to have been caused by tramps or by sparks from a passing locomotive. Charles Bonwell operated the elevator for the Raven Elvtr. Co., which also owns elevators at Scotland and at Raven (Scotland p. o.), Ill., Scotland being headquarters. The West Dana elevator (formerly owned by the Paul Kuhn Co.) was bot last spring. The burned plant will be rebuilt as soon as possible. W. B. Swank, pres. of the Raven Elvtr. Co., writes: "The elevator at West Dana was completely destroyed by fire, including about 18,000 bus. of corn and oats. The elevator will be replaced as soon as weather permits."

IOWA

Parkersburg, Ia.—A. J. Froning & Son have completed the building of two corn cribs.—Art Torkelson.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama-Benton Grain Co. recently renewed its charter for 20 years. H. P. Jensen is manager.

Clarksville, Ia.—M. G. Mather has added a mill to the equipment of his machine shop and is now grinding grain.

Algona, Ia.—The Algona Flour & Feed Co. is erecting a warehouse and storeroom, now nearly completed, at a cost of \$5,000.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Iowa will be held at the Wakhonsa Hotel here Jan. 24-26.

Sioux City, Ia.—The local office of Rosenbaum Grain Corp., managed by E. P. Sullivan, has moved into larger quarters in the Warnock Bldg.

Keokuk, Ia.—E. C. Rich, manager of the grain and feed department of the Purity Oats Co. (which operates a 100,000-bu. elevator), has resigned.

Sergeant Bluff, Ia.—The Sergeant Bluff Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its corporate existence for 20 years. The company is capitalized at \$25,000.

Archer, Ia.—The Edmonds & Londergan elevator here has been bot by J. C. Koolbeck, who has been its manager for a number of years.—C. E. Lowry.

New Hampton, Ia.—E. C. Helmiller, owner and operator of the New Hampton Mill, recently installed new machinery, including a molasses unit and a one-ton mixer.

Hampton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant on the C. G. W. Ry. had a small fire recently which was caused by a short circuit. Very little damage was done.—A. G. T.

Peterson, Ia.—R. S. Whitney announced on Dec. 8 that, owing to the slow movement of grain, he had closed his elevator at Peterson for an indefinite period, after 19 years in business here.

Alta, Ia.—R. E. Carter, local manager of the Quaker Oats Elvtr. Co., is quoted as saying that his company is considering the possibility of erecting a large corn crib here, with a capacity of at least 3,000 bus.

Farlin, Ia.—W. J. Banning, manager and resident partner of the D. Milligan Co.'s elevator, caught his hand in a sprocket chain and badly lacerated it, on Dec. 10. It was found necessary to amputate parts of two fingers.

Morrison, Ia.—Effective Dec. 15, the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. went on a strictly cash basis. In announcing that it would do so, the company gave as its reason present business conditions and the small margin of profit on which the company operates.

Plymouth, Ia.—C. A. Molsberry has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Sioux City, Ia.—E. M. Brown is receiver for the building and machinery, and Kenneth Tompkins is receiver for the feed stocks and office equipment of the Worthmor Feed Mills, which entered receivership on Dec. 3.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—For the first time in two years, the cereal department of the Quaker Oats Co. here is on 100% production schedule, 200 more men having been put back to work during the first two weeks of December.

West Bend, Ia.—E. L. Hayne, manager of the West Bend Elvtr. Co. (a farmers company), and in the grain business here for the past 20 years, was struck by paralysis the night of Dec. 11, and passed away 24 hours later.—E. L. Dwyer.

New Hampton, Ia.—At a meeting of the Northeastern Iowa Millers Ass'n held in this city recently, members of the organization voted to sponsor a bill requiring portable mills mounted on trailers to be licensed with the state.

Toledo, Ia.—The Central Iowa Grain Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the Nov. 9 Journals, operates elevators here and at Marengo, the house at the latter place doing business as the Marengo Grain Co., under the management of A. R. Bailey.

Sac City, Ia.—Farmers Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000 divided into 1,000 shares; officers: D. G. Schenck, pres.; A. E. Webb, vice-pres.; E. M. Galbraith, sec'y; to purchase and sell grain, livestock and coal. This is the incorporation of an established company.

Dumont, Ia.—John Thompson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, had his right leg fractured when a pile of grain doors fell on him at the elevator recently and held him prisoner. His cries for help were heard by a passerby. It was said his injuries would keep him at home for six weeks.

Henderson, Ia.—Our elevator office was robbed the evening of Dec. 21, at 6:15. Two highwaymen came into the office and covered Mr. and Mrs. Coppock with guns, cut the telephone wires and took one compartment out of the safe which contained our valuable papers and took them with them. They got about \$5 in cash.—W. H. Harbor Estate.

McPaul, Ia.—One of Good Bros. Grain & Seed Co.'s two elevators here, managed by E. W. Caine, burned Saturday night, Dec. 10; the fire was believed to have started in the engine room. The building was valued at \$6,000; no insurance was carried. The elevator contained 6,500 bus. of corn, and a carload of corn on the siding also burned. The headquarters of the company are at Hamburg, Ia. It is reported that the elevator will be rebuilt.

Marshalltown, Ia.—John V. Bass, of J. V. Bass & Co., feed and flour wholesalers, was quite badly injured in an auto accident recently and is now confined to the Deaconess Hospital. His many friends will be interested in knowing he has a fractured hip bone, deep cut on the chin and several other injuries. At last reports he was resting easily and showing good signs of improvement.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Hedrick, Ia.—The Square Deal Feed Mill, operated by W. I. Miller for the past four years in the three-story frame building owned by F. J. Conrad, of Cedar Rapids, burned at 6:10 p. m. Dec. 9; loss, estimated at \$18,000; insurance \$3,000. The loss on new electrical equipment installed several years ago, was \$10,000. Quantities of wheat, corn and oats were destroyed. The office records and some of the sacked feed were saved. Mr. Miller has reopened for business in the J. A. Caldwell Bldg.—Art Torkelson.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.
Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on
Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

E. J. Feehery

Wm. B. Page

E. J. FEEHERY & CO.

Extend Cordial
GREETINGS
for the

NEW YEAR

COMMISSION
MERCHANTS
CONSIGNMENTS
—FUTURES

LEASED WIRE CONNECTIONS
IN ILLINOIS

L. E. McAtee & Co., Rantoul
Geo. McGrath, Streator

Decatur, Ill. Princeton, Ill.
Mason City, Ill. Rochelle, Ill.
Milford, Ill. Sterling, Ill.
Sullivan, Ill.

332 South La Salle St.
Chicago

Hopkinton, Ia.—A bearing on the motor at the Lux Feed Mill burned out early this month and after it was replaced, a large piece of iron, that came in a load of grain to be ground, slipped thru unnoticed and wrecked the hammers in the grinding apparatus and broke a casting. The mill was equipped with a magnet to catch stray metal, but this piece was said to be too large and heavy for the magnet to hold. New hammers were put in place at once.

Burlington, Ia.—The 500,000-bu. annex to the B. & M. Elvtr., operated by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., is completed and is being filled with grain [Dec. 17]. The added storage space gives us 1,150,000 bus. capacity. The entire plant is operated by electricity. The old boilers, however, are still used for heating purposes and for drying grain. The new office will be completed by Jan. 1. It is located directly north of the elevator.—Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., J. G. Oertel, Mgr.

Dillon, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned at 12:30 Sunday morning, Dec. 4; loss fully covered by insurance; 1,500 bus. of oats and corn and 200 bus. of barley burned also. A feed house, 16x24 feet, near the elevator and containing about \$80 worth of bran, some of which was removed, burned with the elevator. The office building, about 33 feet from the elevator, and the coal house were saved by great effort. The building was erected nearly 50 years ago and had a capacity of approximately 6,000 bus.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

KANSAS

Larkinsburg, Kan.—The Jackson County Grange Co-op. Ass'n's elevator has been sold to Earl Montgomery, of Larkinsburg.

Wichita, Kan.—W. H. Smith, pres. of the Stevens-Scott Grain Co., has recovered from his recent illness and is now back at his desk.

Wichita, Kan.—P. M. Morton, of the Adair-Morton Grain Co., was passing around the cigars recently. Yes, it's a boy, and for the third time, too.

Burr Oak, Kan.—Milo Cook on Dec. 15 sold his 12,000-bu. iron-clad elevator and mill building, also 300-ton coal and feed storage, at public auction. This is the only elevator at this point.

Smith Center, Kan.—On Dec. 17 the elevator and stock of the Smith Center Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. were destroyed by fire communicating from a burning freight car which was set on fire by tramps.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Severe bruises and cuts were suffered by W. R. Smith, manager of the local offices of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., when he was thrown against a tree from a sled recently.

Abilene, Kan.—Announcement was made on Dec. 23 that periods for broadcasting Kansas City grain markets over station KFBI, Abilene, had been revised and now are 9:30 and 11:30 a. m., and 1:15 p. m. daily except that on Saturdays the schedule is 9:30, 11:00 and 12:00 o'clock.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Joseph Brada contemplates the erection of a 20,000-bu. elevator (of frame and concrete) and feed station west of the city limits and later will install feed grinding equipment. He will handle feed, fuel, oil and gas. He has purchased a two-acre tract, with M. P. trackage of 630 feet. Mr. Brada has been connected with the grain and milling business for 20 years, being associated with the Southwest Grain Co. both here and at Wichita for six years, and previous to that was head of the grain department of the Walnut Creek Milling Co., at Great Bend, Kan., for 14 years.

Carden, Kan.—F. A. Derby is operating the J. E. Andrews elevator on joint account with C. E. Andrews.

Winfield, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co., which has operated its plant by power from a mill dam since the '70's, will change the power to electricity during the holidays. The course of the river thru the city has been changed, as a flood prevention measure, doing away with the dam.

Sanford, Kan.—The Pawnee County Grain Dealers Ass'n held a meeting at the school house here on the evening of Dec. 6, and went on record as favoring the domestic allotment plan. Officers of the ass'n were re-elected for the coming year, as follows: Pres., E. E. Giles; vice-pres., C. N. Rucker; sec'y-treas., W. O. Vaughan.

KENTUCKY

Spurrier, Ky.—J. W. Joyce & Son have installed a feed crusher in their mill.

Louisville, Ky.—H. Verhoeff & Co. announce their change of address to 1402 Gallagher St., this city.

Murray, Ky.—A seed cleaner has been purchased by H. T. Waldrop from the Sidney Grain Mchy. Co.

Stoops (r. d. from Mt. Sterling), Ky.—Wilson & Stockdale are installing a feed mill at Hinkston Bridge.

MARYLAND

Cardiff, Md.—H. E. Dooley & Sons have installed a hammer mill and feed mixer in their warehouse and will manufacture chicken mashes, dairy feeds of all kinds and cornmeal. The plant may be further expanded in the near future.

BALTIMORE LETTER

The following names have been posted by the nominating com'te of the Chamber of Commerce for a three-year term on the board of directors: Blanchard Randall, Jr., William T. Shackelford, Edward Netre, Philip C. McIntyre and Henry D. Eldman. Jan. 30 is the date set for the election.

Joseph J. Bell, grain inspector of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and Emil Busch, Port Covington dockmaster, saved the life of Capt. William C. Freeburger as his boat was sinking in the midst of an ice floe off the Port Covington elevator of the Western Maryland Railway Co., of this city, on Dec. 21.—R. C. N.

A group of Marylanders has obtained a state charter and incorporated the Cloverdale Brewery, to manufacture beer as soon as it is legalized. The capital stock of the incorporation is \$1,000,000. The plant will be entirely new and, according to Pannill Martin, one of the promoters, will be located a few miles west of Carlisle, Pa., near the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, although the main office will be in Baltimore, Md.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Kalamazoo, Mich.—C. C. Huston has installed an Economy electro-magnetic separator.

Decker, Mich.—The Decker Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently improved its equipment by the addition of a Sidney Feed Mixer.

Bangor, Mich.—The Bangor Fruit Growers Exchange (which lost its elevator by fire in October) is installing a Sidney Feed Mixer.

Schoolcraft, Mich.—Thieves got \$365 in cash from the vault of Harvey Stuart's elevator during the night of Dec. 7. Checks and other papers in the safe were not touched.

J. H. Dole & Company

Solicits Your Consignments,

Selling and Buying Orders

GRAIN

327 S. La Salle St.

ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PEORIA

Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

1852

EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

1932

Sterling, Mich.—The office of the Sterling Elvtr. Co. was broken into during the night of Dec. 1, but all the thieves got for their trouble was 13 cents, a steel ruler and a few other trifles.

Hemlock, Mich.—Hemlock Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Charles Fox and others; to deal in agricultural products, fertilizers and petroleum products.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Swartzmiller Lbr. & Grain Co. has just added to its bean handling equipment a unit of electric power driven picking machines, which has given employment to 18 more persons. The company is now able to put out a fourth carload of hand picked beans daily.

Olivet, Mich.—The elevator formerly owned by the Olivet Elvtr. Co. was sold at auction by the referee in bankruptcy about the middle of this month, at which time A. R. Westling bid in the property and later gave an option on it to the White Sales Co., of Scotts, Mich., one of the creditors of the bankrupt firm. Later the property, with the exception of the engine and grinder, was purchased by four local men, Ray Baker, Fred Waterson, Charles Bugbee and Karl Heddon. It is reported that the elevator may be re-opened.

MINNESOTA

Renova, Minn.—Fred Christgau is the new manager of the Renova Coal, Lbr. & Grain Co., Inc.'s elevator.

Bingham Lake, Minn.—Charles A. Liem, grain dealer, died at his home here, early this month. He was 70 years of age.

Blooming Prairie, Minn.—The Farm Service Stores contemplates remodeling the old flour mill here which it occupies and which was erected 40 years ago.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The N. E. Feed Mills have installed an Economy electro-magnetic separator to protect their oat huller against the dangers of tramp iron.

Grey Eagle, Minn.—Joseph Smith is erecting a building in connection with the elevator he recently purchased from the Little Falls Mill & Merc. Co., in which a feed mill will be installed for custom grinding.

Minnesota Falls, Minn.—A can of gasoline brot in to fill tank in base of engine took fire, either from office stove or from a cigarette and caused damage to office and equipment of D. R. Wagner & Co. on Dec. 14.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Harry H. Whiting, former vice-pres. of the Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., has been appointed pres. to succeed Albert C. Loring, who died Dec. 11, as reported in the Journals last number. Mr. Whiting has been with the firm 35 years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—On Jan. 1 O. P. B. Jacobson, of this city, will retire as state railroad and warehouse commissioner, and his successor will be Knud Wefald, of Hawley, Minn. Mr. Jacobson was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the employees of the department on Dec. 17 at the Radisson Hotel, when he was presented with a silver service.

Moorhead, Minn.—The N. J. Olsen Co., whose elevator burned in November, as reported in the Journals Nov. 23 number, plans on erecting a 25,000-bu. elevator, on a site as yet not selected, in the spring, for which the T. E. Ibberson Co. is drawing the plans. It will be 30x30 feet, 50 feet high. The warehouse will be 30x60 and will contain the offices of the company.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The business of the grain commission firm of C. C. Wyman & Co., of this city and Duluth, has not been purchased by the Cargill Commission Co., altho that impression seems to prevail in the grain trade. Arrangements were made for the Cargill Co. to extend its commission services to the customers of the Wyman Co. until the latter company can liquidate its affairs according to the late C. C. Wyman's wish as expressed in his will.

Oronoco, Minn.—Burton Owen's feed mill burned early this month; loss, about \$1,000.

Mankato, Minn.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. is building a new feed mill building and installing equipment for the Mankato Flour & Feed Co. A 22-inch attrition mill, 2 legs, a cob crusher and a mixer will be the equipment used. This company has a large warehouse here, from which it retails feeds, located on the Omaha Railway. The new plant will be in operation the first week in January.

Elysian, Minn.—The elevator known locally as the Commander Elvtr., managed by Russell Markham for the Farmers Wholesale Co., of Minneapolis, burned at 6:30 p. m. Dec. 1; loss, about \$10,000, including \$3,500 on the building and \$6,500 on the contents; partly covered by insurance. About 6,000 bus. of grain and a large quantity of feed, flour and salt were destroyed, only a small quantity of feed and 12 sacks of flour being saved. All records were lost also.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—An address was given recently over radio station KSD, this city, by W. T. Brookings, a former director of the Merchants Exchange. "Terminal Elevators" was his subject.

Polo, Mo.—Jewell Kincaid has been appointed manager of the Polo Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding R. H. McCollough, recently resigned, as reported in the Journals last number. Mr. Kincaid will continue as bookkeeper, which position he has held for a number of years.

St. Louis, Mo.—An office was opened in this city about the middle of the month by Louis Dreyfus & Co., grain exporter of New York City. J. F. Mullin, who comes from the New York office, will be in charge of the offices, which are in the Merchants Exchange Bldg.

Republic, Mo.—Orville Thurman, manager of the feed mill on East Elm St., has leased the Republic Custom Mill on North Main St. and expects to move to his new place of business before the first of the year. Mr. Thurman has been engaged in the feed business here for some time.

St. Louis, Mo.—The following officers were elected by the St. Louis Grain Club at a dinner given at the Statler Hotel Friday evening, Dec. 16: Pres., Turner Morton; vice-pres., H. F. Beckman; turner-treas., Wilbur Christian (re-elected). Directors: Stanley Dreyer, J. M. Adams, A. R. Benson, Arthur Kilz and Woodson K. Woods, Jr.

Barnard, Mo.—The Co-op. Ass'n No. 13 elevator that burned Dec. 6, as reported in the Journals last number, was covered by insurance. Nothing was saved but a small motor. The elevator contained at the time of the fire 4,000 bus. of wheat, 1,000 bus. of oats and a small quantity of millfeed and flour. It is believed that the elevator was robbed and then set on fire.

Brunswick, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Nov. 26, who took a money sack containing about \$12 but overlooked \$76 in currency which had been placed in a pigeonhole. The door of the safe had been blown with a charge of explosives and sacks of bran had been piled about to deaden the noise and these had burst and scattered their contents over the office.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

E. W. Boldt has been appointed Mid-West manager for the Houston Port Buro in this city.

After an illness of several weeks, Paul Uhlmann, vice-pres. and manager of the Uhlmann Grain Co., is back at his office.

The Southwest Co-op. Wheat Growers Ass'n, sales agency of the Kansas Wheat Pool, was reported on Dec. 19 as having merged with the Hall-Baker Grain Co., the regional agency of the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Kansas City.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 13 by the Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., with liabilities listed at \$184,702 and assets at \$51,738. Warren S. Earhart, of this city, has been named receiver. The Buffalo, N. Y., plant of the company, which had been in operation for a number of years, was discontinued last summer, but the Kansas City mill continued to operate.

Lewis S. Mohr, oldest of the pioneer millers of the Southwest, died at his home in this city on Dec. 7, following an illness of several weeks, at the age of 86 years. Until quite recently Mr. Mohr had been active in his duties as pres. of the Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and also in looking after his own business interests. Mr. Mohr was one of the founders of the former Zenith Milling Co. He was the next to the oldest member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, E. D. Bigelow being the oldest.

The nominees for officers of the Kansas City Board of Trade have been chosen as follows: Pres., J. S. Hart and E. O. Bragg (Mr. Bragg later withdrew, leaving Mr. Hart the only candidate for pres.); first vice-pres., W. W. Marshall; second vice-pres., Harold E. Merrill and D. C. Bishop. Directors (six to be elected): John W. Cain, Oscar T. Cook, J. K. Christopher, A. W. Stewart, G. A. Johnson, S. B. Gregg, R. A. Jeanneret, J. J. Kraettli, W. J. Mensendieck, O. A. Severance, Harry J. Smith and F. H. Udell. Later, H. P. Ismert and E. A. Cayce were substituted for John W. Cain and F. H. Udell, as the two latter had not been members of the exchange for one year and so were ineligible as directors.

MONTANA

Billings, Mont.—Gray & Gray, who did a buying and cleaning business in beans and seeds and had 90 cars storage, are out of business.

Hinsdale, Mont.—P. L. Gainsforth, former operator of elevators at this point and at Dodson, died at Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 15, from heart trouble.

Bozeman, Mont.—G. R. Carlson's interest in the Sweet Co., manufacturers of feeds for poultry and livestock, has been bot by Harry Healy, manager of the Ringling interests in this state for several years. C. W. Sweet holds the other interest.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Graham & Ross Merc. Co.'s elevator, feed plant, warehouse and coal docks burned at 1:20 a. m. Dec. 2; loss, about \$25,000; insurance, \$20,000, including \$15,000 on buildings and equipment and \$5,000 on stock. Nothing was saved except one portion of the coal docks, the office and scale house, hay barns and tool house. The fire is believed to have started in or near the woodshed. The grain elevator, a structure about 75x40 feet, three stories high, contained at the time of the fire two carloads of seed oats, cleaned and ready for market; one carload of seed grain; one carload of barley sacked and ready for market; one-half car of barley cleaned for seed; two carloads of feed wheat, and some smaller quantities of grain, all of which, together with the machinery and equipment, was destroyed. Approximately 100 tons of coal burned also. The Graham & Ross Merc. Co. has been in business in Great Falls for 39 years, and is one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the state. It is believed that the company will rebuild.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co. will discontinue the operation of country elevators Dec. 31.

Plainview, Neb.—The old Atlas Elvtr., used for storage by the Western Produce Co. and owned by William Schwink, of Neligh, pres. of the company, burned early Sunday morning, Dec. 4; loss partly covered by insurance. One and a half carloads of flour and a quantity of salt were destroyed.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Bertrand Equity Exchange elevator burned on the morning of Dec. 16; loss, \$15,000; partly insured; a faulty flue

**Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator
Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO.
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

is believed to have caused the fire; 20,000 bus. of wheat were destroyed also. The elevator, which was owned by a farmers' co-operative organization, was managed by George A. Fox.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Rodney T. Hardy, at one time a director of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and a member of that body for many years, died recently at his home in Arlington. Since being confined to his home, he had conducted his grain and feed business from there.

NEW YORK

Lake Katrine, N. Y.—Brink Bros. are recent purchasers of an Economy electro-magnetic separator.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Niagara Frontier Food Terminal is planning the construction of a \$100,000 warehouse, it is reported.

New York, N. Y.—A proposed change in the bylaws of the Produce Exchange to reduce the transfer membership fee from \$300 to \$100 was voted on by the members of the exchange on Dec. 20.

Albany, N. Y.—The pouring of the cement for the new feed manufacturing plant of the Co-op. G. L. F., described in the Nov. 23 Journals, is expected to be completed by Jan. 1 and the plant to be ready for occupancy by March.

Buffalo, N. Y.—George Southworth, who had represented the Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevator Corp., of Buffalo, for 22 years, died in Utica, N. Y., Dec. 14, at the age of 52 years. Daniel Southworth, of the American Elevator Co., this city, is his son.

Manchester, N. Y.—Browning Crowell's elevator here burned at 4:15 a. m. Dec. 3, together with 1,500 bus. of wheat; loss, \$3,000; partly insured. The building was 30x40 feet and was built about 18 years ago by Dailey Bros. Mr. Crowell purchased the elevator in August, 1931.

New York, N. Y.—At the auction sale of Produce Exchange memberships held Dec. 9, Moses Cohen, of the Canada Atlantic Grain Co.; W. C. Schiltheis, of the Continental Grain Co., and J. J. O'Donohue, of the Grain Growers, Inc., each got a membership for \$750 and Albert Wagner, of Albert Wagner & Co., bid one in for \$755. James Eblen and Thomas Horan got associate memberships for \$255 and \$250 respectively.

NORTH DAKOTA

Burnstad, N. D.—A 50-barrel flour mill is under construction for the Logan Grain Co., to be completed Jan. 20.

Wishek, N. D.—George Stuart is the new manager of the Peoples Elevator Co.'s elevator. He was formerly at Towner, N. D.

Sherwood, N. D.—The Sherwood Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. has installed a feed mill equipped with a magnetic separator.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co., of Granville, N. D., was admitted as a member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota in November.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Stark County Farmers Union recently voted to organize an elevator company here. Negotiations to purchase the largest elevator in Dickinson are said to be under way.

Benedict, N. D.—An office stove caused damage to the property of the Benedict Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. on Dec. 13. A hole was burned in the floor about a foot from the stove and went thru the floor and burned two joists.

OHIO

Yellow Springs, O.—Wind damaged the grain tanks owned by L. D. Welch on Dec. 1.

Alvada, O.—On Dec. 15 the elevator building of Elizabeth Koepfer was damaged by exposure fire.

Hilliards, O.—The Russell Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Perrysville, O.—A Sidney Sheller has been purchased by the Perrysville Hardware Co.

Englewood, O.—Windstorm slightly damaged the property of the Stewart Elevator & Oil Co. on Dec. 4.

Dalton, O.—The Lincoln Highway Feed Store

is now mixing all kinds of feeds with its new duplex horizontal feed mixer.

New Bremen, O.—Lock Two Grain & Milling Co. is erecting an additional warehouse, made necessary by increased business.

Kingston, O.—Robert L. and Fred Immell sustained windstorm damage to their property on Dec. 4, being damage to a cob spout.

Alvada, O.—The property of the Sneath-Cunningham Co. was slightly damaged by fire originating in an adjacent post office on Dec. 15.

Lyne (Bellevue p. o.), O.—The Buckingham Grain & Seed Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Dec. 15 and fire ensued.

New Vienna, O.—The court has appointed J. E. Carnahan receiver for Boden Bros. Co., millers at this point. The receiver was given authorization to obtain a loan of \$500 on which to operate the business.

Baltic, O.—Cletus A. Fisher, of New Philadelphia, has been appointed special receiver to liquidate the partnership of Dan and William Troyer and the late Ernest Fisher in the operation of Troyer & Co., a Baltic Milling concern.

Saint Paris, O.—J. B. Tannehill, senior partner in the Saint Paris Milling Co., has sold his half interest to Carroll Smith, of Springfield, O., who is a native of Saint Paris. The other partner is E. O. Tannehill. The firm manufactures feed and flour.

Cincinnati, O.—The hay storage barn of the Early & Daniel Grain Co., a two-story structure, 50x100 feet, of metal and wood construction, burned at 2 p. m. Dec. 1; loss, \$5,000. About \$1,000 worth of baled straw stored in the building was a complete loss from fire and water.

Willard, O.—John F. Slatery, manager of the Farmers Exchange elevator, sustained painful, tho fortunately not fatal, injuries on Dec. 16, when he was drawn into the shaft and crushed against a post. Two workmen came to his rescue and were compelled to sever a number of belts before they could extricate him. He received a severe scalp wound.

McGuffey, O.—The McGuffey Elevator Co. has been re-organized and the elevators at this point and at Alger (both in Hardin County) have been re-opened, Theodore Q. Graff having been named manager. Both plants have been extensively improved, Sidney equipment, including corn sheller, overhead dump and elevator, having been installed thruout at the McGuffey plant, the company's headquarters.

Cincinnati, O.—Officers for the coming year were elected by the board of directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade on Dec. 21 as follows: Pres., D. W. Hopkins; first vice-pres., Elmer H. Heile; second vice-pres., B. H. Wess; sec'y, B. L. Horning; treas., W. J. O'Connell. Mr. Hopkins, who served as vice-pres. during 1931 and 1932, is pres. of the Mutual Commission Co., and sec'y-treas. of the V. E. Montgomery Co. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dalton, O.—Matt Nicholson, superintendent of the Buckeye Cereal Co. at Massillon, O., was overcome here on Dec. 7 by hydrocyanic acid gas and fell 20 feet to the bottom of a large grain tank of the Dalton Milling Co., his neck being broken by the fall. The tank had been fumigated for weevil the previous night and Nicholson was overcome when he went into the tank to open it. He is believed to have failed to use a gas mask, probably thinking the tank had aired out sufficiently over night. In addition to being superintendent of the cereal company at Massillon, he had charge of all milling work at the company's branches.

Findlay, O.—The monthly meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in this city Dec. 5, was attended by more than 100. Following the dinner, which was served by the ladies of the church in which the meeting was held, came the business and social session. W. S. Bricker, of Oak Harbor, was elected pres. for the coming year, and F. S. Sparks, of Tiffin, was chosen sec'y. The speaker of the evening was Homer R. Dunathan, pres. of Findlay College; C. S. Latchaw, of Fostoria, gave a report of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n's recent convention; Fred Meyer, of Toledo, reported on grain news. A group of musical and novelty numbers was very entertaining.

OKLAHOMA

Chelsea, Okla.—George W. Rohland & Sons' mill recently installed a new hammer mill hav-

ing a capacity of two tons of ground feed per hour.

Apache, Okla.—The entire upper half of the elevator of the Apache Mill & Elevator Co., operated by the Peeper brothers for 20 years burned at 9 a. m. Nov. 30; loss, \$2,000.

Okemah, Okla.—The lock on the storeroom door of the Okemah Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant was broken off during the night of Nov. 29, but nothing inside the building was taken.

Mounds, Okla.—The R. L. Barton elevator and mill will not be sold for taxes, according to an order of the district court, in which Mr. Barton's petition for an injunction was sustained. A tax warrant had been issued against the property by the sheriff.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Forest Grove, Ore.—Farmers Feed & Supply Co. is a recent purchaser of an Economy elevator magnetic separator.

Yakima, Wash.—Fire reported as probably originating from a defective flue damaged the top floor of the mill of the Miller Flour Mills with some resulting water damage to stock.

Portland, Ore.—Due to recent cold weather, the Sunset Feed Mills had some difficulty earlier this month in operating its plant, particularly in the feed department. Pipes in a car of molasses froze.

Kirkland, Wash.—Bert Dunham, formerly in charge of a feed plant at Arlington, has bought the Todd Feed Co., in business here for a number of years, and is continuing the business under the name of the Lakeside Feed Co.

Ashton, Ida.—W. J. Andrasen has sold his elevator and grain business here to Miller Muir, who took possession early this month. Murray Baum is local representative for Mr. Muir. Mr. Andrasen has been the owner of the elevator for the past 18 months.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Audubon Society urges all people to put out feed for birds during the cold season, and thru the kindness of two Portland firms they are able to offer sacks of feed. The Crown Mills have donated the feed and the sacks were made and printed by the Ames-Harris-Neville Co. and given free for this purpose.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—An appeal for changes in the wheat discount system from the present flat rate basis to a percentage basis will be carried into eastern Washington counties, eastern Oregon and to the Merchants' Exchange at Portland. Members of the Walla Walla County Farm Bureau will confer with key wheat men of eastern Oregon at Pendleton, from where they will go to Pomeroy and Pullman, Wash., and Lewiston, Idaho. F. Lowden Jones, pres. of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n, will discuss the proposed change with members of the Portland Exchange.—F. K. H.

Colfax, Wash.—A com'ite appointed by the Colfax Chamber of Commerce about the middle of this month, to investigate the question of discounts and dockages, in a letter sent to the Seattle and Portland Merchants Exchanges and to the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, said, in part: "We feel a percentage basis instead of the present dockage schedule will be less prejudicial to the interests of the agricultural communities. The technical penalty for ½% smut is grossly unfair and we feel it should be abolished. The minimum should be 1%. Likewise a 25% reduction in the present smutting schedule would be in line with economic conditions at this time. It is possible that some adjustment could be made on the present schedule for grain mixture."

PENNSYLVANIA

Franklin, Pa.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed recently by J. H. Lavery's Sons, feed merchants, schedules showing liabilities to be \$35,988 and assets \$29,405. This company is one of the oldest feed concerns in northwestern Pennsylvania.

Sandy Lake, Pa.—Wilbur Ackerson, owner of the mill that burned in October, Sandy Lake Flour Mills lessee, contemplates rebuilding the plant, date indefinite, cost not to exceed \$50,000. Flour and feeds will be manufactured.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sorum, S. D.—Dr. G. A. Richards has leased the Sorum Mill and is manufacturing flour.

Warner, S. D.—A. P. Cloos has succeeded A. D. Rehfeld as manager of the Warner Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Faith, S. D.—Residents of western Meade County are reported as endeavoring to establish a flour mill in Faith or some other city in this section. Wheat must be hauled a long distance to mill, farmers having been taking it to Fire-steel, where for two bushels of wheat they get 50 pounds of flour, but the capacity of the mill is limited and it is unable to supply the demand.

Stevens, S. D.—M. E. Authier, owner of the feed mill that burned late in November, as reported in the last number of the Journals, when a piece of metal went thru the hammer mill and caused fire in the meal bin, plans on replacing the plant with a 10,000 or 15,000-bu. cribbed elevator and feed plant, in which a hammer mill, molasses mixer and a batch mixer will be installed. A 50x50-foot warehouse will be put up. William Hanson, of Bill's Feed & Milling Co., who operated the old plant, will operate the new.

SOUTHEAST

Madison, Fla.—A grist mill has been opened here by Guy Harris.

Denmark, S. C.—Clarence Baxter's grist mill burned late in November.

Miami, Fla.—Christmas greetings to all the grain trade from an oldtimer.—Bert A. Boyd.

Belmont, N. C.—The Lewis Stone Ground Mills, which have been closed for some time, re-opened Dec. 3. The mills make a specialty of chicken and livestock feed.

Byrdton, Va.—Dunton's Mill burned recently, only the adjacent storehouse being saved. For many years this mill was run by water power, motors having been put in two years ago following a break in the dam after a severe rain storm.

Ellisville, Miss.—The Fairchild water mill, an old landmark west of this town on the old Collins Road, burned at 2:30 a. m. Dec. 7; loss, about \$3,000; no insurance. The mill was established in 1885 by W. A. Fairchild and had been operated by his son, N. B. Fairchild, since 1913. The mill started operation two years after the Southern Railway made its terminal at Ellisville.

TENNESSEE

Morristown, Tenn.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged the flour mill of the Russell Milling & Coal Co. on Dec. 18.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Cottonseed Products Co.'s one-story warehouse burned recently; loss, \$85,000; insurance, \$20,000. Henry A. Klyce owned the property, which was used principally for a corn shelling plant.

TEXAS

Llano, Tex.—J. K. Finlay is erecting a building to house his grist mill which he has been operating in the old drug store building in the Conley Block for some time.

Crandall, Tex.—The Crandall Feed Mill, owned by the J. M. Higginbotham Trust, of Dallas, burned recently; partly insured. The mill represented an investment of \$15,000.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—The finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has fixed the rate of interest for January at 6%.

Monticello, Wis.—The feed mill formerly operated by the Wisconsin Power & Light Co. has been taken over by Lyle Sardeson.

Barron, Wis.—The feed plant here has been taken over by Louis Foss, former manager of the Northern Supply Co., at this place. Poultry and livestock feeds are manufactured.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The ballot of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange on the U. S. Chamber of Commerce referendum No. 62 on railroads was cast in the affirmative on all 12 questions submitted.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Contracts totaling about \$250,000 for new vats at the Pabst Corp., in

anticipation of the early return of beer, will be let within a few days. Fred Pabst, Sr., pres. of the concern, was reported on Dec. 20 to have just announced. The new vats will increase the storage capacity of the plant by 100,000 barrels, and their installation is part of a \$1,500,000 renovation program.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Carrier's Lien.—Carrier acquires no lien for transportation charges as against owner, on property delivered to carrier by one not authorized to ship it.—*Hudson Motor Car Co. v. Erie R. Co.* Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. 162 Atl. 604.

Demurrage.—Railroad's attorney could not accept lesser amount in payment of amount due by shipper for demurrage on car engaged in interstate commerce.—*Alabama Great Southern R. Co. v. Brown.* Court of Appeals of Alabama. 144 Southern 124.

Real estate mortgage confers no lien on crops grown during term of mortgage, but, when mortgage is terminated by foreclosure and sale, purchaser is entitled to rent earned during redemption period (Code Civ. Proc. §§ 700, 707).—*Shintaffer v. Bank of Italy.* Supreme Court of California. 13 Pac. (2d) 668.

Warehousemen.—Holder of warehouse receipts for grain is entitled to delivery at any terminal point or at place of receipt on demand (Comp. Laws 1913, § 3113; Laws 1927, c. 155, § 18). In action against elevator company for conversion of wheat, allegations of amended complaint, not alleging demand was made by plaintiff as holder of warehouse receipts, held insufficient (Comp. Laws 1913, § 3113; Laws 1927, c. 155, § 18).—*Dahl v. Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co.* Supreme Court of North Dakota. 243 N. W. 812.

Thresher's Lien.—Written statement filed by thresher asserting lien, where notary public's jurat did not recite that claimant had made oath thereto, held insufficient (Rev. St. 1923, 58—204). To obtain a valid thresher's lien under R. S. 58—204, it is necessary that the written statement made and filed in the office of the register of deeds be verified by the oath of the claimant that the essential facts to the existence of a lien set forth in the statement are true.—*Reeves v. Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n.* Supreme Court of Kansas. 15 Pac. (2d) 446.

Co-operative Marketing Ass'n organized under Gen. Code Ohio, §§ 10186-1 to 10186-30, was a "business or commercial corporation" within Bankruptcy Act, § 4b, 11 USCA § 22(b), notwithstanding the fact that the financial gain was enjoyed by the members in proportion to the production by each of the products handled rather than in proportion to the capital otherwise contributed by each to the conduct of the business, since the chief purpose of the corporation was to carry on trade or commerce in an established field, and to do so primarily for the financial benefit of those who had joined in its organization and in the conduct of its affairs. Co-operative marketing ass'n legislatively deemed nonprofit held amenable to Bankruptcy Act as "business or commercial corporation" (Gen. Code Ohio, §§ 10186-1 to 10186-30; Bankr. Act § 4b, 11 USCA § 22 (b)).—*Schuster v. Ohio Farmers Co-operative Milk Ass'n.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 61 Fed. (2d) 337.

Farm Buros have been abolished in 11 counties of Nebraska, lack of funds having forced the elimination of wasteful activities.

Loss by Fire on Right of Way Falls on Lessee of Site

The Supreme Court of North Carolina on Nov. 2, 1932, affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of defendant Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. in the suit brought by J. E. Singleton for loss by fire on a cotton shipping platform at Red Springs, N. C.

Singleton's lease of the platform read as follows:

"In consideration of this revocable and non-transferable license granted the undersigned to assemble and handle baled cotton on the premises of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company at Red Springs, N. C., in the state of N. C., from date of the execution of this instrument until its cancellation, said cotton not having been tendered or accepted for shipment and B/L not having been issued therefor but ultimately for movement via said railroad, the undersigned licensee recognizing the greater danger and hazard to said cotton due to its being so situated hereby agrees to indemnify and save harmless the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. from any and all liability for loss or damage to said cotton while so placed on said railroad company's premises, due to any cause or causes whatsoever, whether occasioned by the negligence of said railroad company, its agents or employees, or otherwise, and against any and all claims, demands, suits, judgment and costs based thereon."

On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, 1926, the plaintiff had sixty bales of cotton upon said platform, and an engine of the defendant negligently put out fire, igniting the cotton and destroying it, together with certain hay. The value of the cotton destroyed by fire was \$3,422.86, and the damage to the hay was \$320.50. The plaintiff instituted an action to recover the value of the cotton and the hay, and the defendant relied upon the contract as a bar to recovery of the value of the cotton. Singleton insisted that the contract was contrary to public policy and void, for the reason that said contract permitted the defendant to relieve itself from the consequence of its own negligence.

The court said: In the case at bar the plaintiff did not place his cotton upon the platform as a patron of the defendant, for the reason that the contract or lease expressly states that "said cotton not having been tendered or accepted for shipment, and B/L not having been issued therefor but ultimately for movement via said railroad," etc. It is to be observed that the contract did not obligate the plaintiff to "ultimately" ship the cotton by railroad, and there is abundant evidence in the case that substantial portions of cotton placed upon the platform were moved by truck and not tendered to the defendant for shipment. Consequently the court is of the opinion that the facts disclose that the plaintiff, in making the contract, was not undertaking to deal with the railroad in its capacity as common carrier, but rather for his own convenience upon the basis of using a portion of the right of way for the purpose of assembling cotton. Hence the special agreement or lease agreement constituted a bar to the right of recovery for negligent destruction of the cotton.—166 S. E. Rep. 305.

The belated investigation of the Federal Farm Board has begun with the reassembling of Congress.

Coffee sold by the Grain Stabilization Corporation during December brot 10 to 10.51 cents, against 14.27 to 14.53 cents in September, per pound.

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures
FORT WORTH, - TEXAS

Patents Granted

1,890,070. Dust Separator Control. Louis C. Whiton, Jr., New York, assignor to Prat-Daniel Corp., New York, N. Y. The combination with a plurality of dust separators all communicating with a common inlet duct, of means for interrupting the communication between one or more of the separators and said duct when the pressure or volume of the dust carrying medium flowing thru duct decreases.

1,889,183. Grain and Roughage Mill. Jos. E. Rosenfeld, Omaha, assignor to Badger Equipment Co., Omaha, Neb. In a grinding mill, a casing, a toothed cylinder rotatably mounted in the casing, a grinding plate mounted between a portion of the cylinder and the casing wall, an arcuate flange projecting from the casing over the periphery of the cylinder and adjacent thereto and between the cylinder and plate, and ribs on the ends of the cylinder adapted to force air outwardly between the flange and cylinder.

1,891,275. Grain Bin. Chas. J. Carter, Kansas City, Mo. A side wall including a strip having a vertical kerf in a side surface perpendicular to said surface, an end wall including a strip having a kerf in its end registering with the side wall kerf, and a clamp in the registering kerfs for binding the strips together and projecting vertically from the strips to engage in kerfs in similarly kerfed strips.

1,889,349. Magnetic Separator. Willard C. Buttrick, Albany, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. In apparatus for separating magnetically attractable materials from other materials, the combination of an inclined magnetizable plate having a pair of apertures therein, a pair of electromagnets below said plate having cores extending into said apertures and associated therewith to provide effective magnetic contact therebetween and a non-magnetic insert in said plate between said apertures, together with an extension of said plate extending at an angle from an end thereof and other electromagnets associated with said extension.

1,889,173 and 1,889,174. Conveyor Roller. Ernest Drexler, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Schloemann Engineering Co., Pittsburgh. A conveyor roller comprising a stationary frame, a shaft journaled for rotation in said frame, a hollow shell fixed to the shaft, an electric motor within the shell inclusive of a stator and a rotor, the stator being hollow and the rotor being disposed within the stator and fixed to the shaft, and

substantially stationary means independent of any other element adapted to hold the stator against rotation. A trunnion at the other end of roller on which the roller is mounted for rotation, a member with an exterior spherical surface keyed on trunnion, a bearing with an internal spherical surface receiving the member, and means between said member and said bearing permitting limited universal pivotal movement and preventing rotation of the member relative to the bearing.

Insurance Notes

Frost is an enemy of fire extinguishing appliances using water. Water barrels, pails and hand pump extinguishers should be prevented from freezing by dissolving calcium chloride therein. Hydrants should be well oiled and drained properly. Every pump should be started at least once a week and water discharged thru relief valve, and temperature in pump rooms should not be allowed to fall below freezing. Sprinkler equipment demands special care in cold weather, to see that all portions of buildings are properly heated at all times, that tanks are not frozen and that all pipes, fittings and valves forming a part of the system are in working condition. Where parts of the system are likely to freeze protection should be provided. Do not permit the addition of non-freezing compounds of any character to the contents of chemical extinguishers. Diluted sulphuric acid may freeze at a higher temperature than water; and at from 36 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit there is likely to be material precipitation in the soda solution. Low temperatures may also produce a noticeable retardation of action even though precipitation is not evident. The freezing point of the soda solution is practically that of pure water.

Investigation of Fire Losses Discloses Fraud and Arson

The Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies has recently intensified its investigation of fire losses by the organization of a Fire Investigation Department. A criminologist of national reputation has been employed to head the department and personally to make investigation of all mill and elevator fires which are of mysterious or unknown origin. A letter sent to all policyholders states:

Four motives are responsible for all incendiary fires. The pyromaniac burns from some primal instinct which is served by the flames and by the excitement, some burn the property of others for spite or to destroy competition, others are destroying wealth by every conceivable means as a war against the capitalistic form of government, and owners of property are destroying it for gain. This last, the burning of property to collect the insurance, is the most serious of all.

The Mill Mutual Insurance Companies have determined to give to their policyholders the protection they have a right to expect. It is not enough to pay the loss after a fire, but your property must be protected from fire by every means within the power of your insurance companies.

The results of this work are reported to have fully justified the organization of this special department. The first fire investigation uncovered a fraudulent claim, although the fire was found to have been accidental.

On another case the cause of fire was found to have been incendiary, and after several days' search the suspect was picked up. He was a young man of apparent low mentality, and, although he did not confess, the circumstantial evidence seemed clearly to indicate guilt. To avoid prosecution and commitment to a penal institution, arrangements were made to have him committed to a State Institution.

The Mill Mutuals urge their assureds to report promptly any evidence of attempts to burn property, whether actual fire loss results or not. To further protect property owners, they are offering \$500 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of any person or persons burning or attempting to burn mill or elevator property insured by them.

This vigilance in uncovering fraudulent claims and incendiary fires will surely effect a

material reduction in the fire losses of mutual policyholders as well as in the cost of their fire insurance.

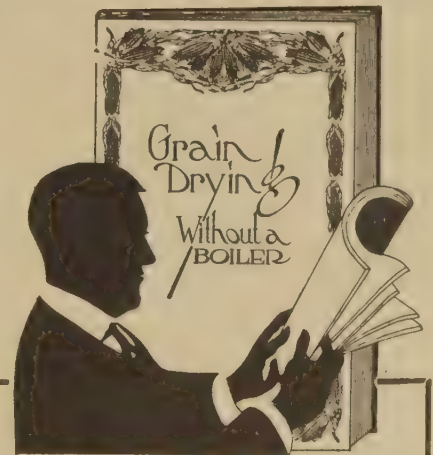
Better Grain Prices vs. Politics

BY ARTHUR G. TORKELSON, Fort Dodge, Ia.

The future, as I see it, spells better grain prices that will take us out of the dumps, so let's get our shoulders to the wheel and PUSH!

The grain business is going to be one of the first to have an upturn and then it will take the farmer a short while to clean up some of his debts,—then watch us start to go.

Just keep up the old pep, keep on plugging, and sooner or later we are going to get the break we are working for. All we need is a little encouragement from Washington. The sooner the lame ducks go home the better. They are just paying the Public back for the way it voted, and if I had my way not one of the Lame Ducks would EVER be returned to office.



Information
never before published on

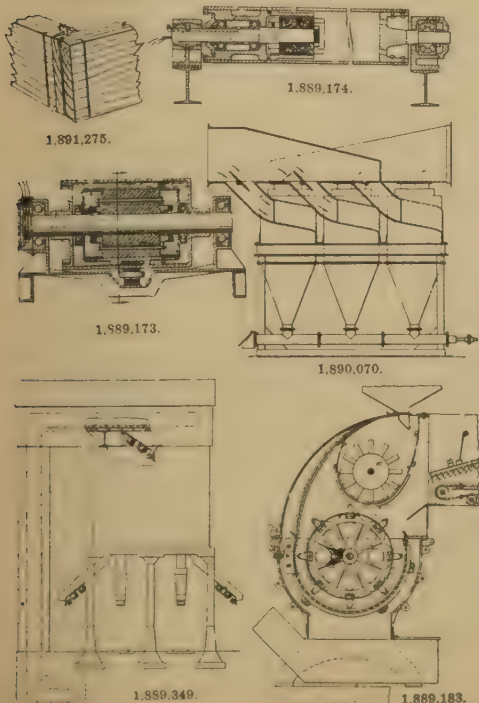
GRAIN DRYING

Send for your copy of the most complete and authoritative grain drying catalog ever published. It contains new information in convenient form and should be in the hands of all elevator and mill owners, engineers and contractors. Your library is not complete without a copy.

Write Today For Catalog

O. W. RANDOLPH CO.

Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



Field Seeds

Grand Rapids, Minn.—The Farm Bureau Service Co. has installed a power seed cleaner for clover and field seeds.

Versailles, Ky.—Fire destroyed the warehouse of the Bohannon Seed & Grain Co. on the night of Dec. 18, with a quantity of feed and grain.

Louisville, Ky.—The Powell Seed Co. has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, pres. Paul Powell listing assets of \$1,614 and liabilities of \$1,662.

Suffolk, Va.—The Virginia Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here Jan. 26 and 27 at the time of the state corn and grain show, with an excellent program.

Growers of clover seed in Eastern Oregon are dissatisfied with the discount of 1c under Idaho seed, claiming their seed is as good and should not be classed with the admittedly inferior Western Oregon seed.

Baltimore, Md.—Safe crackers smashed the combinations off two strong boxes in the office of the Meyer Seed Co., this city, on the night of Dec. 21, but their total haul was only \$10 worth of stamps, taken from a desk drawer.—R. C. N.

Urbana, Ill.—A new "corn king" and "corn prince" will be crowned as the climax to the annual Illinois Seed Grain & Utility Corn Show, to be held here Jan. 16-20, in connection with the Farm & Home Week at the College of Agriculture. The premium list offers \$500 in cash prizes.

Ames, Ia.—The seed laboratory of the Iowa State College now has all the most modern apparatus and equipment needed to make tests in the shortest possible time. Purity and germination tests can be made and the presence of diseases in many different types of seed can be determined. Detection of disease is a new type of work recently introduced into the Iowa laboratory. In order to reduce the amount of tax money spent for this service, a small charge of 25 cents per sample is made for services rendered.

Mule corn yielded 73.69 bus. per acre on the Ole Thompson farm near Renner, S. D. Mule corn is an exceptionally large, late maturing variety, which probably could not be relied on to produce corn except when favored with a long growing season such as that just passed. On the Thompson farm, Wimples yellow dent placed second with a yield of 60.69 bushels an acre. Special Golden Jewel yielded 56.33 bushels. Other varieties scored in the following order—Golden King, Brenner, Minnesota 13, Fulton, Golden Jewel, Murdock and Riverside.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Austin-Dutton Co. has purchased and will continue the operation of the Dan C. Wheeler Co., which was established 42 years ago in the seed and feed business by Mr. Wheeler. D. M. Eldridge, who is manager for Mr. Wheeler, will continue to have charge.

A fine distribution of Fulhio wheat has been obtained in Southwestern Illinois thru the work during the past three years of the grain men and millers of the Missouri-Illinois Soft Wheat Crop Improvement District. Prof. J. C. Hackleman of the Agronomy Department, University of Illinois, has written Sec'y J. L. Grigg of Sparta thanking him for the splendid co-operation of the millers.

Storing seed oats after it had been treated for smut lowered the yields from it in further tests by Benjamin Koehler, Ill. Exp. Sta., to determine what seed treatments are most effective in increasing yields of grain and how they should be used for best results. Yields of Sixty-Day and Big Four oats were increased an average of 12.8 per cent by treatment with ethylmercury-chlorid as an average for three years when the seed was planted within a day after treatment. In contrast, the increase was only 4.6 per cent when the seed was stored for 52 to 97 days before planting. Formaldehyde dust increased yields 6.7 per cent when the seed was planted within a day after treatment. In contrast, yields from the treated seed were 1.1 per cent less than from untreated seed when the grain was stored 52 to 97 days after treatment.

Minturki now has the highest yield record at DeKalb, Illinois Progeny 2 at Urbana, and Fulcaster at Alhambra in studies which W. L. Burlison and G. H. Dungan are making to determine the adaptation of different varieties to conditions affecting both yield and quality of grain. Hard red wheats do best at DeKalb, winter-hardy soft wheats do well at Urbana, and soft wheats of medium winter-hardiness yield highest at Alhambra. The better yielding varieties at DeKalb include Minturki, Purkof, Wisconsin Pedigree 2, Turkey, and Iobred. A similar list at Urbana contains Illinois Progeny 2, Purkof, Wisconsin Pedigree 2, Nabob, and Gladden. Other varieties that were promising at Urbana, but have been in the tests only one year, are Illinois Selection 131, a scab-resistant wheat of the Turkey type, and Tenmarq, the progeny of a cross between P1066 and Marquis made at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Michigan Experiments with Lespedeza

Field trials are being made by the Michigan State College with an early strain of Korean lespedeza in an effort to develop this legume for use in southern Michigan counties where it may prove particularly valuable on light soils.

Previous known strains of lespedeza would not mature north of the southern boundary of Michigan. Its success in more southern states led to the development work now under way.

St. Joseph Company Plans Expansion

The Mitchelhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo. has sold an issue of prior preference stock which has increased its capitalization by \$75,000, bringing the net worth to more than \$250,000.

The additional capital will be used for expansion and the development of greater business volume.

Officers of the company remain as heretofore, F. H. Mangelsdorf, pres.; C. H. Farris, vice-pres., and V. H. Benjamin, sec'y-treas.

Lespedeza Successful as Far North as Iowa

Korean lespedeza may be seeded in Southern Iowa with the expectation that it will mature sufficient seed before the plants are killed by frost to give a satisfactory reseeding in most seasons, believes Prof. H. D. Hughes, head of the Iowa State college farm crops department.

Earlier conclusions regarding the place and probable value of this legume by the farm crops department were that Iowa is too far north to depend upon the legume to mature sufficiently before frost to reseed each season and that the growth was not sufficient to justify purchasing seed each year to make new seedings.

Work of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and those of states further south indicated that lespedeza had its greatest value for seeding in small grain on worn, acid soils, the legume to be used for pasture and soil improvement the latter part of the season following a small grain harvest, and that this legume could not be expected to compete successfully with blue grass in permanent pasture.

Uncle Sam Cutting Seed Prices

Once started it is difficult for bureaucracy to stop. So long as there is money available it sees no reason for stopping at the game of playing big business, and feeling the thrill of signing checks, with other people's money.

Some months ago a man named Kelley, reputed to have gone broke in the seed business out in Utah, looking for an income, bethought himself of the Farm Board. His thoughts went into further detail and ended with his sitting in a chair in the office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. in Chicago, buying and selling seed with tax-payers' funds. To this end he bent his energies, and succeeded.

Today the Farmers National Grain Corp. is bidding against established seedsmen for the clover seed produced around Boise and Twin Falls, Ida., and this seed is being offered to the retail handlers of field seeds in the middle west, at prices below those of the seed trade.

"I have seen the bids," says an Iowa seedman, "and they have sent me their offers. The margins are too narrow for safe dealing."

The grain business, the seed business, the printing business, the transportation business—but why continue. The list grows and the government destroys incomes of its taxpayers with the very funds it forces them to contribute. Eventually, like the farmer who had a goose

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

SEED CORN

Hand Picked, Sorted, Butted and Tipped—95% to 100% Germination. Car Lots or Assorted Car Lots.

White Pearl, Silver Mine, Red Cob White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Leaming, Gold Mine, Hickory King

Sugar and Sweet Corn — several varieties.

Prices Very Reasonable

COUNCIL BLUFFS SEED CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

that laid a golden egg each day, it will kill the goose, unless the Great American public becomes American in practice as well as principle.

Appropriations for U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The House appropriations com'te on Dec. 22 reported out the bill appropriating \$110,981,193 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, compared with \$317,883,236 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. The largest cut was made in federal subsidies to states for highways.

For enforcement of the Grain Standards Act \$833,370 is allowed, a cut of \$68,370; Grain Futures Act, \$218,838; Cotton Futures Act, \$289,060; Warehouse Act, \$313,020; food and drugs administration, \$1,590,005; cereal crops and diseases, \$488,200; European corn borer, \$211,900; investigations in foreign seed and plant introduction, \$163,574; purchase, testing and distribution of new and rare seeds, \$225,500.

To the states for county agents and other extension services \$15,706,686 is allowed. Another cut of a hundred million could have been made without reducing the legitimate functions of government.

Sweet Clover Becomes Popular

BY P. H. STEWART AND D. L. GROSS

Sweet clover has made a phenomenal growth in popularity and acreage. In Nebraska, production increased from 30,000 acres in 1920 to 1,126,000 acres in 1930, an expansion of over one million acres in 10 years. Just a few years ago, when sweet clover was classified as a weed, it was the subject of proposed state legislation to prevent its production and spread. Today sweet clover has a recognized place among standard crops and in rotation systems.

This extraordinary increase in sweet clover production has been due to results secured when used for soil building and pasture. The cheapness of seed, the ease of getting stands, and the suitability of the crop for short rotations have added to its popularity.

Four kinds of sweet clover are generally available commercially. The small yellow annual sweet clover, of little economic value, the annual Hubam with a white blossom and yellow and white biennial varieties.

About 98% of the sweet clover acreage in Nebraska is of the yellow and white blossom biennial species, most of it white.

Sweet clover may be seeded with oats or barley as a nurse crop, ordinarily on disked corn stalk land. The small grain crops reduce the weed content that may interfere with growth. Early maturing oats or barley are looked upon with more favor than those maturing late.

Some sections seed sweet clover on winter wheat, which proves successful when conditions favor it. In such cases it is broadcast in January, February or early March.

Sweet clover seed from threshing machines and strippers is likely to contain considerable unhulled seed. Such seed is commonly used for winter and very early spring seeding on wheat land, pastures, and waste lands. Sweet clover is likely to have considerable "hard seed" which does not germinate promptly. Special scarifying machines, for the purpose of removing the hull and overcoming the "hard seed" condition by scratching the seed coat so as to permit the absorption of water, are commonly used by seedsmen and others. Practically all of the sweet clover seed handled by seedsmen is scarified.

The soil following two years of sweet clover is loose and mellow. Growing sweet clover adds nitrogen and organic matter to the soil and makes such plant foods as phosphorus more available.

It is not unusual to have the yield of grain crops doubled or even trebled following a crop of sweet clover. The increase in yield is greatest on thin land which has become badly run down. A survey of 40 farms scattered well

over Nebraska indicates that corn on the average will yield 64 per cent more after sweet clover than on similar soil not seeded down. Likewise, these reports indicate a 56 per cent increase in the yield of oats after sweet clover and a 50 per cent increase in winter wheat.

Drying Seed Corn

Artificial drying of seed corn is becoming rather common in the northern states of the corn belt and during some seasons it may prove desirable in Illinois. In experiments with this practice it was found that drying ears of seed corn at 130° F. injured the germination of the kernels and lowered the yield of the crop from this seed. Drying at 110° F. was only slightly injurious in one case, but in three cases it was beneficial to the seed as measured by the yield of the crop. However, for those samples dried at 130° F. the greatest injury to germination occurred when the relative humidity was highest, and the least injury when the relative humidity was lowest. For the samples dried at 110° F. the effect was the reverse; they indicated that a high humidity resulted in increased vigor of the seedlings and consequently in an increased yield. In this work the acre-yields were based on a uniform stand, obtained by increasing the number of kernels planted to compensate for the reduced germination of some of the samples.

Pneumatic Elevator for Seeds

BY H. D. CLUTE.

In our seed warehouse at Rocky Ford, Colo., we have used three air suction elevators for two seasons without a particle of trouble, as there is nothing to get out of order.

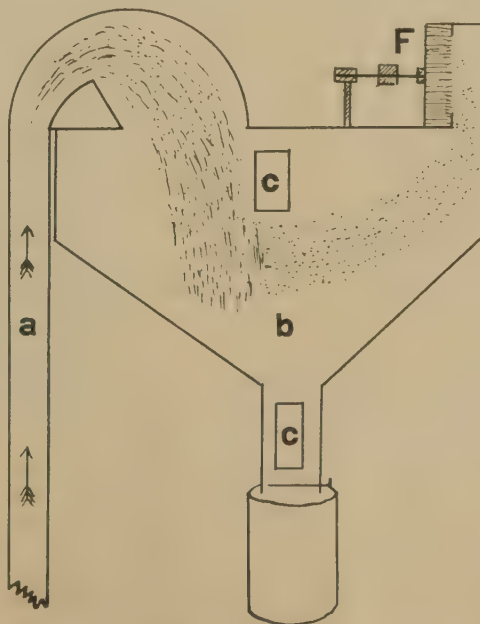
The entire apparatus is made of galvanized iron and all joints are made tight and smooth, giving no chance for anything to stick.

In the engraving herewith "a" is the air suction pipe elevating the seed, "b" is the seed and air separating hopper into which the suction pipe discharges. "F" is the fan of the sirocco type, with damper to regulate the pull of the air for different seeds. "c" and "c" are glass windows for observation.

The spout from hopper may discharge into a sack as shown or into a bin.

The gooseneck discharging into hopper may be set in the position as shown or on either side.

As the seed or grain enters the gooseneck it begins to hit the dead air space and drops freely to bottom of hopper, while there is still enough air drawing to the fan to carry off the dust. This dust passes on outside of building



Receiving Hopper of Pneumatic Seed Elevator

in fan exhaust pipe, keeping our room free from dust.

The glass in top edge of hopper is not really necessary, but helps the operator to avoid filling the hopper too full before drawing off. The glass in the bagging spout is necessary so the operator can avoid drawing down nearer than three or four inches of the slide to keep the spout sealed against the admission of air. When spouting to bin or mill hopper with no operator to tend the slide enough seed is held back in the outlet to maintain the seal, by a trap door regulated by a weight.

New Seed Trade Marks

Atlantic Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has filed the words "Bent-A-Lawn" as trade mark No. 330,735 for field seed, grass and lawn seed mixtures.

Saul's Seed Store, Syracuse, N. Y., has filed the words "Onondaga Brand" with the representation of an Indian's head as trade mark No. 326,509 for grass and field or farm seeds.

A Wheat Nearly Immune from Rust

Several years of intensive experiments at the Northern Great Plains Field Station at Mandan and the Langdon Substation at Langdon, N. D., have proved almost conclusively that near-immunity from stem rust is a plant character definitely inherited in wheat crosses.

The recent results were reported by J. Allen Clark and H. B. Humphrey of the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy.

This principle is significant both for wheat breeders and wheat farmers. The breeders are convinced that there is such a character as near-immunity from rust in wheat, which is inherited in a different manner than the character of resistance. They have a long way to go before they can breed this near-immunity in all wheat sown by farmers, for they must cross near-immune varieties with resistant and susceptible ones that have all the other desirable characters such as high yield, good milling and baking quality, resistance to hot weather, drought, and diseases other than rust. However, the knowledge that near-immunity is a hereditary character, and not merely a growth or plant condition is of tremendous importance in wheat improvement.

In the early experiments to produce rust-resistant wheats, breeders crossed common and durum varieties. Most of these crosses were sterile, but when they grew and were rust-resistant they were like the durum parent. Discovery of resistance in Kota common wheat in 1919 removed these difficulties. This resistance was a step forward but it was not sufficient to eliminate all possibility of loss. The most successful accomplishment in breeding for resistance is the development of Ceres, selected by L. R. Waldron from a Marquis-Kota cross at the North Dakota station.

Hope and H-44, two wheats developed by E. S. McFadden in South Dakota, were the first near-immune common wheat varieties. They were produced from a Marquisemmer cross. Emmer, a crop closely related to wheat, but of no milling and baking value has the rust-immune character. Crossing it with Marquis produced a common wheat desirable for milling and also endowed with the near-immune rust character.

The new government farm loan agency at Sioux City, Ia., has announced that it will lend 10 cents per bushel on corn in sealed cribs, enabling holders to postpone selling until prices are higher (or lower?). In November, 1931, the National Corn Credit Corporation loaned money to farmers on corn when it was selling at 50 cents, affording them the extremely valuable privilege of selling the corn the following July when the notes fell due, at 30 cents.

Grain Carriers

The steamer *Newborough*, with a cargo of wheat from Vancouver for Hull, sank Dec. 24, in Morant Bay, off Jamaica.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Steamer W. B. Pilkey was the last of the 64 boats to arrive with grain for winter storage.

The western grain rate hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission will reopen Jan. 16 at Minneapolis, Minn.

Increased rates on cottonseed will result from the new basis prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Hoch-Smith resolution.

Albany, N. Y.—The first boat to leave this new ocean port for Southern Europe was the *Fjordhem* with 209,000 bus. of grain to Gibraltar for orders, probably Greece.

Homer and Rosalie, Neb., have been granted storage in transit privileges by the C., B. & Q. on grain originating at Waterbury and Laurel and destined to Ashland or beyond.

An emergency reduction of 50 per cent in the transcontinental rate on corn from Nebraska to the Pacific Coast will not be objected to, the Interstate Commerce Commission has announced.

Incidental to its valuation work the Interstate Commerce Commission's Bureau of Valuation reports that the government barge line on which \$24,000,000 has been spent is worth only \$6,500,000.

Receivers of the Frisco have been granted permission by Judge Faris to suspend rail service on 150.5 miles of line in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, with a view to handling the traffic by motor vehicles.

Montreal, Que.—The Montreal Harbor Commissioners have informed the Montreal Corn Exchange that it will discontinue its practice of loaning grain to shippers for export, when their expected shipments from the West are delayed.

Loading grain in violation of the Merchant Shipping Act led to the prosecution of 24 masters by the British Board of Trade, during the 12 months prior to Nov. 1. The saving by omitting the required shifting boards greatly exceeds the fines imposed.

Abandonment by the San Antonio R. R. of 21 miles of road between Shiner Junction and Gonzales, Tex., has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the traffic consisting principally of cotton and live stock, having gone to the trucks.

A feature of the railroad business recently is fewer claims made by shippers on account of loss of grain in transit: At these very low prices, the value of a few bushels of grain does not amount to enough to pay to prosecute the claim.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Kingston, Ont.—The last boat to arrive here for the season was the *Brentwood* with 176,000 bus. of wheat, Dec. 10. The elevator here handled 26,508,528 bus. of grain during the season, from 99 vessels, and loaded 327 canal boats for Montreal. Grain held in winter storage amounts to 780,000 bus.

Streets and highways belong to the public and are primarily for the use of the public in the ordinary way. Their use for the purpose of gain by common carriers is special and extraordinary and subject to regulation by duly constituted authority.—Supreme Court of the State of Ohio.

Some idea of what the burden of taxation means to the railroads can be had from the statement that out of every \$100 of net operating revenue they received in 1931 they paid \$31.63 in taxes. This means that almost one-third of the railroad plant last year was operated to support the federal, state and

local governments. And those who patronized the railroads paid the bill.

Increased rates on grain and grain products between North Pacific ports and San Francisco, Wilmington and San Diego have been postponed to Apr. 1, when the coastwise steamship companies will absorb the wharfage charges, southbound, not to exceed 15c per 2,000 lbs., at Los Angeles and Long Beach.

A shipment of 60,000 bus. of corn that moved down the Illinois River on barges was being loaded Dec. 17 at New Orleans on the shipping board steamer *Eglantine* for export to Liverpool, by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and is alleged to be the first shipment of Illinois corn by barge for export.

The population of Chicago's best hotels decreased suddenly when the 1,250 representatives of the railroad labor unions left Dec. 21 after 10 days' parley with the managers, which resulted in an agreement to continue the present 10% cut in wages until Oct. 31, before which date the delegates hope to assemble for another good time at the expense of their members.

A new study of the freight rate situation was ordered Dec. 17 by the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether the surcharges ordered a year ago shall be continued. The American Railway Ass'n asks that the pooling of the extra earnings be discontinued and each road retain its own surcharges. Unless otherwise ordered the surcharges automatically expire Mar. 31, 1933.

Demountable van bodies, two to a flat car, have been developed by Rail Vans, Inc., for furniture shipments, 80 per cent of which move by highways, and this type of co-ordination of rail and truck traffic is said to be superior to the hauling of complete trucks on flat cars. Tariffs have been submitted for approval on the basis of 50% of first class, and it is expected that other freight than furniture will be carried.

Ownership of the Canadian National Railways in the 9 years 1923 to 1931 cost the Government \$924,677,000. A Commission has just reported one-third of the 42,000 mileage could be scrapped and the remainder carry 95 per cent of the traffic. "Political considerations led to unwise and unnecessary capital expenditures," the Commission found. When did political management of any business do otherwise?

The present cost of transportation from Great Lakes ports to the Atlantic seaboard over existing American routes is less than the probable cost of transportation via the proposed St. Lawrence Shipway. If the shipway is toll-free, the shipper will pay only the carrier's transportation rate. The balance of the actual cost of transportation by the proposed route (that is, the cost of the construction and maintenance of the shipway) must, of course, come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.—Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

Fort Worth, Tex.—E. Reiner, of the Continental Grain Co., Galveston, told Examiners Mackley and Hall of the Interstate Commerce Commission here at the hearing that Texas wheat producers suffered when the I. C. C. Docket 17,000, Part 6, was put into

effect as this increased the rates to the Gulf ports to a point where his firm could buy Canadian wheat for export cheaper. As a result the visible supply, which with favorable rates would have been drained from the Southwest, was left on hand to affect the domestic price unfavorably. He favored a lowering of the present rate structure, contending also that the balance between markets should be maintained.

Cheaper transportation for grain shipments would not be available via the proposed St. Lawrence seaway, said Wm. H. Coverdale, pres. of the Canada Steamship Lines, to the Senate Com'te. He had been put on the stand by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. His contention was that the grain rates on the lakes were so low that ocean steamships could not meet them. He also developed the point that the St. Lawrence ports had lost heavily to Vancouver in grain shipments; that with ocean vessels calling at the port of Albany, N. Y., another effective route had been created; and that there was also the new Hudson Bay route.

The movement of cotton into Memphis by truck had grown from practically nothing for the year ending July 31, 1930, to 103,459 bales during the year ending July 31, 1931. During the year ending July 31, 1932, this truck movement into Memphis amounted to 581,255 bales. The movement of this cotton by truck to Memphis meant in practically all instances, its movement in uncompressed form, the cotton being carried by the trucks past the compresses in the interior, in which were invested large sums of money, running into millions of dollars and which compresses and compress centers contributed largely to the prosperity and economic life of these communities, said J. A. Brown of the Missouri Pacific, to the Shannon Com'te in objecting to barge line competition.

Excepting the Monongahela River, there is not an inland canal or river in the United States on which the total cost of transportation is now, or can be made, as low as the cost of rail transportation. Defenders and advocates of inland waterways almost invariably compare freight rates by water with freight rates by rail. But the total cost of inland water transportation includes the taxes paid by the public for maintenance of the waterways and interest upon the investment in them, and when these taxes are added to the rates paid by shippers the total cost of inland water transportation, excepting on the Great Lakes, virtually always is found to exceed the freight rates charged by the railroads in the same territory.—Samuel O. Dunn, editor—*Railway Age*.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25148, Sperry Flour Co. v. C. B. & Q. By Examiner J. H. Smith. Dismissal proposed. Finding of applicability as to charges, corn, points in transcontinental groups F and G in Kansas and Nebraska, stored in transit at Kansas City, Mo., thence transported to, and milled in transit at Los Angeles or South Vallejo, Calif., and on the products of such corn forwarded therefrom to destinations in California not on the lines of the Southern Pacific Co.

No. 25314, Flanley Grain Co. v. C. & N. W. By Examiner Charles A. Rice. Dismissal proposed. Switching charges sought to be collected, grain, points in South Dakota stopped for transit service at Sioux City, Ia., and reforwarded to various points in the United States and to Dresden, Ont., not unduly prejudicial. Aggregate charges not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

No. 23710, Andersen, Smith & Hamilton, Inc., v. C. & N. W. and a sub-number, Poultry Producers' Ass'n of Central California v. Central Traction Co. By Examiner J. H. Smith. Title case proposed to be dismissed.

If You Want More Information about changes in freight rates and service charges prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for application on grain and grain products, pin a dollar bill to your letterhead for a trial subscription to THE TRAFFIC WORLD (next five issues). Tells you each week what new rates have been proposed by shippers and carriers, reports all important hearings, and gives you the outcome of each case weeks in advance of effective date of the new rates. Standard equipment in railroad offices and traffic departments for 25 years. Regular price \$10.00 a year. Published by Traffic Service Corporation, 418 South Market Street, Chicago, Illinois. (Adv.)

Charges grain, points in transcontinental group E in Iowa and groups F and G, in Kansas and Nebraska, transited at Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., or Omaha, Neb., thence transported and transited at San Francisco and the products forwarded to destinations in California not on the line of the S. P.; proposed to be found applicable. Charges, grain, points in groups F and G, transited at Kansas City, Omaha or South Omaha and again at Stockton, Calif., and the products forwarded to destinations not on the S. P., proposed to be found applicable, except the charges on a carload originating at Kismet, Kan., stored in transit at Kansas City transited at Stockton and the products forwarded to Petaluma, Calif.; and charges on another car originating at Chester, Neb., stored in transit at Council Bluffs, transited at Stockton and the products forwarded to Petaluma proposed to be found in excess of those applicable. Reparation of \$98.32 proposed.

Waterway Improvement and Excessive Taxation

By E. F. FLYNN of Great Nor. Ry. Law Department before S. Dak. Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

The claim is made by advocates of the waterways that if we spend \$124,000,000 additional in digging a nine-foot channel and in building 26 additional locks between Minneapolis and St. Louis and more millions in paying for land adjacent to the Mississippi River which will be damaged by overflow, that we can then ship freight on the Mississippi River if not at a lower rate, at least more rapidly.

Freight delivery by train to New Orleans is accomplished now in what is known as fourth morning delivery, whereas it takes 22 days by waterways. A round trip can be made by freight trains from the Twin Cities to St. Louis in about 3 or 4 days, but it takes three or four times that long for freight to be shipped by water.

Friends of the waterways say when these improvements are made that larger loads can be hauled up and down the Mississippi River. Last year barges on the Mississippi River were loaded with only 30 tons of freight going down the river and coming up the river with about 200 tons, whereas they were capable of carrying from 500 to 2000 tons. This proves that few people wish to use the waterways. Into Minneapolis by waterways last year 63 tons of flour were carried, while out of Minneapolis but 25 tons of flour were shipped by waterways. As Minneapolis is the greatest flour manufacturing city in the world, you can readily see that waterway transportation has its dangers, even tho it may be said to have many advantages.

The people of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the upper Mississippi claim to have saved about \$150,000 in lower freight rates last year because the Inland Waterways Corporation charges about 20% less for hauling freight than the railways must charge. There was saved thus to shippers in St. Paul and Minneapolis about \$2.00 a ton on about 80,000 tons of freight which were shipped on the upper Mississippi River into Twin City territory, but if it cost \$1,000,000 to operate the barges and dredge the Mississippi and because there should be figured 4% interest on the \$50,000,000 investment heretofore made in the Mississippi River, it cost you as taxpayers \$3,000,000 to save Twin City shippers \$150,000. In other words, it cost you as taxpayers \$40 for every \$2 there was saved to shippers on the Mississippi River for the transportation mentioned. As there are some 200 waterway projects pending in the United States at the present time, you can see what a great waste of money there will be in unnecessarily improving waterways unless a halt is called right now.

Wheat consumption in the United States would be reduced 25 per cent by the domestic allotment bill, F. J. Lingham of the Millers National Federation told the House agricultural com'tee.

Demand Railroads Meet Truck Rates

G. E. Blewett, sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, speaking before Examiners Mackley and Hall at the Ft. Worth hearing stated:

We feel justified in respectfully demanding that the present freight rates on grain and grain products be given a most drastic reduction, which we hope will result in reducing freight from Texas common points territory 25 cents per 100 pounds on wheat and articles taking this rate, and 20 cents per 100 pounds on corn and articles taking this rate.

I have made an extensive and comprehensive investigation among members of our ass'n and find that one dealer in Dallas buys 75 per cent or more of his ear corn, shelled corn, oats and milo maize from the trucks.

I find that, at Jacksonville, 65 per cent of the grain moved into that territory is hauled by trucks.

At Weatherford, I find that 53 cars of cottonseed meal were hauled into Weatherford against two cars shipped by railroads in the last 13 months, and 80 per cent of the oats and other grains in that territory were transported by trucks.

I find that at Krum there has not been a car of oats shipped out of there since Sept. 15, but there have been more than five cars hauled out by trucks.

At Abilene I find that the trucks are hauling seed of inferior quality and selling these direct to the farmers at prices which the legitimate dealers could not compete with owing to the exorbitant freight rates.

At Marshall I find that 85 per cent of the oat business and 25 per cent of the corn business is moved by trucks.

Another dealer in Dallas advises that over 500,000 bus. of wheat and 250,000 of corn have moved into Dallas this season from distances as far as 100 miles, and that at their other stations located in Dallas territory, have shipped less than 10 per cent of the normal shipping owing to the fact that the trucks are getting the business.

Cotton shippers called on Franklin D. Roosevelt recently to ask that the stock of cotton accumulated by the government be sold thru orderly channels, and that the Agricultural Marketing Act be repealed.



HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER AND COOLER
WABASH ELEVATOR
CHICAGO, ILL.
Operated by Bartlett Frazier Co.

HESS

DIRECT HEAT DRIERS ARE MONEY MAKERS

No Boiler Required

Large or Small for Terminal or Country Elevators

The Satisfaction and Service Given by Hess Driers
Has Always Been the Source of Our Business.

WRITE US

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING Co.
1211 SO. WESTERN AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.

HESS DRIER Co. OF CANADA, LTD.
68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Hess Driers are patented. We do not infringe patents of others. We guarantee this.

Supply Trade

New York, N. Y.—Geo. P. Baldwin, vice-pres. of General Electric Co. in charge of activities connected with steam railroad electrification, died Dec. 7, after a brief illness.

Chicago, Ill.—A. V. Jay, Western Sales Manager of the National Oil Products Co. here, has gone South to Florida to recuperate from a major sinus operation. He will be away from Chicago for some time in an attempt to regain his health.

Minneapolis, Minn.—F. R. McQueen, chairman of the board, Barnett & Record Co. sustained rather a severe head injury, when he fell on the ice, while visiting his cottage at Leech Lake, Minn., recently. It was necessary that he spend several days at the hospital, but is now recuperating rapidly.

Barnum once said of advertising: If you have \$10 to put to good use, put up one for the article and the other nine dollars for advertising. I can out-talk any man on earth but a publisher. The man that can fiddle around with sticks of type and the next morning talk to a thousand people while I am talking to one, is the man I am afraid of. I want him for a friend.

Shenectady, N. Y.—General Electric Co. book GEA-1191A entitled "Synchronous Motors" is not only a well printed, illustrated catalog of the company's line of synchronous motors, but is a veritable treatise on their development and application. The economic factors characterizing synchronous motors are explained in detail, as is the control equipment designed for synchronous motors. A copy of this very informative book will be sent by General Electric Co. to readers of the Journal who request it.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Dings Magnetic Separators were recently installed in the following plants of the Co-operative G. L. F.: Knowlesville, No. Collins, Belmont, Dundee, Ellicottville, Granville, Malone, Owego, Rome, West Winfield, Greene, Cuba, Adams Center, Alfred Station, Bainbridge, Cobleskill, Earlville, Elmer, Franklinville, Phelps, Schenectus, Wellsville, Whitney Point, Lacona, Buffalo, and Albany, N. Y.; Bridgeton and Woodston, N. J.; Mansfield and Skinners Eddy, Penna.

Manufacturers of Portland Cement, who for nearly a decade averaged an annual business of nearly \$250,000,000 operated at only about 29% of estimated capacity this year, which is in contrast with an outturn of 46.5% in 1931 and 61.5% in 1930. The November production showed the smallest percentage of decline. The ratio of plant operations to capacity, has been on a more stable basis. Shipments have been slightly larger this year than the volume of production, altho a 37% decrease has been recorded in contrast with a year ago.

From Abroad

Hungary has prohibited export of domestic wheat on account of the short crop.

Millers of Belgium have agreed to use 20 per cent of home grown wheat in their milling mixtures.

Liverpool wheat prices broke an all-time low record Dec. 20 at 42½ cents gold for the March delivery.

Holland has increased the quota of native wheat required in mill mixtures from 25 to 40%, beginning Jan. 15.

New Zealand is about to embark on a program to split up the large farms by placing 5,000 families on the land.

An interprovincial wheat com'te to collaborate on major problems was approved Dec. 19 by the prairie premiers at Winnipeg.

South Africa's wheat crop is estimated this year at 8,800,000 bus.; compared with 12,000,000 bus. last year, so that 4,000,000 bus. will have to be imported.

Russian representatives abroad have been instructed to notify purchasers, except Italy, that grain exports by the Soviet have been cancelled, owing to shortage.

Locusts in a swarm 5 miles wide and 350 miles long are sweeping down the banks of the Bermejo River in Argentina, completely destroying corn, cotton and tobacco crops.

Grain, milk, bread, butter, potatoes and cheese are given persons on the dole in parts of Germany, honoring certificates issued by the government, which in turn accepts the certificates from the farmers in payment of taxes.

The Russian wheat crop has been sharply reduced this year, and fall sowing for the 1933 crop has been delayed, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On Dec. 1 only about 70% of the reduced quantity of grain to be procured by the Soviet Government from farmers had been collected, with the situation especially unfavorable in the important grain exporting regions of Ukraine, North Caucasus and the lower Volga. Russian wheat exports from July 1 to Dec. 15 totaled 15,000,000 bus.; compared with 65,000,000 exported in the corresponding period a year ago, and with 81,000,000 bus. in the like period of 1930.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that Canadian wheat shipped to this country via United States of America ports would be entitled to preference on proof that at the time of leaving Canada the wheat was definitely consigned to the United Kingdom, but the Canadian wheat consigned from Canada to the United States of America and subsequently re-consigned to Great Britain would not fulfil the statutory conditions governing the grant of preference and could not

in consequence be admitted without payment of duty. Marking B/L "for export to the United Kingdom" on a shipment from Ft. William was insufficient. To be entitled to the preference the wheat must have been consigned to a port in the U. K. before it leaves the Dominion of Canada.

Books Received

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT of the United States is a collection of excerpts from the Census and all statistical agencies of the national government, private agencies and several states, for the guidance of business executives in planning and carrying out policies and sales programs. Cloth, 826 pages, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, and sold by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., \$1.25.

BILLBUGS, How to Control Them, is a revision of an earlier publication on the same subject, containing life history, natural enemies, and means of control. Billbugs destroy corn, wheat and other cereals and forage plants by feeding on the roots, and at the base of stems. The adult bug pierces the stem of young corn and eats out a quantity of tissue which causes the plant to sucker, the crippled plants being non productive. The best remedies are clean cultivation and rotation of crops. Farmers Bulletin No. 1003, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MARKETING THE COWPEA SEED CROP tells of the value of the crop, the commercial supply, surplus producing areas, varieties available, threshing, recleaning, sacking, storage, selling, seasonal trend of prices, discount for mixed varieties and competitive crops. The demand is limited and is affected by the buying power of the farmers, the quality of the crop for planting and the comparative price and supply of seed of other crops, notably soybeans and velvet beans. It is recommended that farmers haul their cowpeas to the country shipper in large lots. Farmers Bulletin No. 1308, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.15, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt., 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.40, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Madison, Wis.—A review of feeding experiments will be made during the annual Farm & Home Week at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Jan. 30-Feb. 3.

Advertising of certain brands of feeds in the extension feed service of the Cornell University monthly publication will be discontinued as a result of a protest by feed merchants.

Biloxi and other points on the Gulf Coast have been given reduced rates on oyster shell by the L. & N. and other railroads. The lower rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission permitted one crusher recently to move 100,000 barrels of oyster shell to Birmingham, Ala.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—On account of poor health for the past three years L. C. Newsome has retired from the Newsome Feed & Grain Co., the business being continued under the same name by his associates. His feed business developed from sales of middlings to tinplate mills to absorb the palm oil used on the sheets, the product being resold as Palmo Midds.

Lamb Feeding Situation.—While the estimated shipments of stocker and feeder lambs and sheep, inspected thru markets, into the 11 Corn Belt States were considerably smaller in November this year than in November 1931, they were not greatly different from the 5-year (1926-1930) average November shipments. The percentage that the November shipments this year are of the total 5 months shipments, July to November, is the second largest in 14 years, being only exceeded by that in 1922. Shipments into the Corn Belt States east of the Mississippi in November were above average for the month while into the states west of the Mississippi they were below average.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Grinding Oats for Pigs Makes Big Saving in Feed

Grinding oats for pigs saved a total of 26 pounds of feed out of every 100 pounds of oats ground and fed as part of the ration in further tests made at the Ill. Exp. Sta. by W. E. Carroll and G. E. Hunt, Swine Husbandry. They are trying to find the most satisfactory method of utilizing oats in the ration of growing-fattening swine and thereby broaden the outlet for this low-profit but important corn-belt cereal.

In the past it has been difficult to determine the value of grinding oats because the pigs waste so much of the feed mixtures that contain whole oats. In the hope of avoiding this difficulty, the investigators conducted two tests during the past year in which the whole oats and supplement were offered in a self-feeder. The corn was hand-fed and was limited to 2.5 per cent of the live weight of the pigs in order to encourage eating of the whole oats. The ground-oats ration was then made up of the same proportion of corn, oats, and supplement that the pigs of the other group had eaten. The ground-oats mixture was self-fed. The second test was a direct repetition of the first. The pigs weighed about 70 pounds at the beginning and were carried to 200 pounds. Twenty pigs were fed in each lot. The oats fed in the two tests contained 71 and 75 per cent of kernels respectively.

Considerable waste of whole oats occurred even with the change in method of feeding. The self-feeder was not at fault, since the pigs would discard the oats after partly chewing

them. The pigs that received ground oats gained somewhat more rapidly than those fed whole oats in each test. In each test, also, somewhat less of the ground-oats ration than of the whole-oats ration was eaten for each pound of gain made. Oats and corn were fed in approximately a 1:1¼ ratio. On the average, grinding 100 pounds of oats, as they were fed in these two tests, saved a total of 26 pounds of feed.

New England Retail Dealers Meet

The annual meeting of the New England Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass., Dec. 14.

J. C. Fulde of Hagerstown, Md., delivered an address on "Relations between the Manufacturer and the Dealer." Howard W. Selby told of the problems of the dairy farmer.

A proposal to form a central buying agency was strongly urged but was defeated by vote. The president was instructed to appoint a com'te to investigate and report on the plan later.

W. E. Abel, Ludlow, Vt., was elected pres., and L. P. Townsend, Springfield, Mass., re-elected sec'y for the ensuing year.

Depression Destroys Portables

GEO. A. WASSENAAR, Cascade, Ia., has found at least part of the answer to the portable grinder problem with which so many elevator operators are troubled.

"Two portables have tried unsuccessfully to operate in this territory," he says. "Each lasted for a little while then went on its way."

"It costs about 15 cents per hundred to grind with a portable hammer mill. We finally reduced our prices to 10 cents for grinding, plus 2 cents for sacking, and found that the farmer would haul in his grain for the difference of a nickel, or even 3 cents. It wasn't the difference in price alone that caused him to haul in his grain. It was this reduced cost plus the better job of grinding that could be obtained at the stationary mill. The portables have never been able to compete on quality of work."

"Some portables have tried to operate for less than 15 cents a hundred, seeking to meet the competition of the stationary plants. But it did not take them long to learn they were los-

ing money, and they moved on to more lucrative fields.

"You can do fine grinding for 10 cents a hundred and stay even if you buy power for about 4 cents per k.w. The fate of the stationary grinding plant is tied up with the power bills."

Spontaneous Combustion in a Feed Mill

An unusual case of spontaneous ignition recently occurred in a feed mill in Michigan. A cod liver oil barrel was nearly empty and the mill owner, desiring to obtain all of the remaining contents possible, turned the barrel upside down to drain into a bin of No. 36 charcoal. The barrel was so placed sometime during the afternoon and was not again thought of.

When the mill was opened at about 7 o'clock, the next morning, the building was filled with very dense smoke, which was found to be coming from the charcoal bin, the walls of which were nearly burned through in several places. Probably only the lack of air had prevented it breaking into a blaze. As it was, little damage had been done.

Charcoal is subject to spontaneous ignition in its own right. Apparently the addition to it of cod liver oil except while being mixed with feed should be carefully avoided.

Feed Store, Mill, Warehouse and Elevator Combination

The attractive exterior of the plant recently completed for the Unity Mills Distributing Co. at Wadena, Minn., is an attractive advertisement to the farmer or town resident that this is the place to buy flour and quality feeds. Entering the store front the customer finds it equipped with up-to-date fixtures. If he has a truck the generous loading platform is there to serve him with sacked goods, or he can take on bulk feeds in a driveway at the end of the feed mill building.

Besides the products shipped in by the Distributing Co. which has its headquarters at Minneapolis, grain delivered locally by farmers can be converted into feed on a Monarch Attrition Mill of 24-in. size, driven by two 25-h.p. G. E. Motors, having first passed thru a scalper and a magnetic separator to remove tramp iron. Finishing touches are given the feed by a Monarch Mixer.

The elevator and feed mill unit is divided into nine bins, and there are two legs in the plant, driven by leather belt from motor to counter-shaft in cupola. A 60-bu. hopper scale weighs the grain shipped out. Roof and walls are covered completely with iron.

Such a plant is admirably adapted to a country that is turning to diversified farming as at Wadena, located 100 miles east of Fargo, N. D.



New Plant of Unity Mills Distributing Co. Attracts Grain and Feed Trade.

on the Northern Pacific R. R. C. W. Johnson is local manager. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and built the complete plant.

Increasing Feed Values by Mechanical Treatment

By S. T. EDWARDS

Theory, Practice, and Results in the feeding of animals and poultry often do not jibe, but a new machine developed by a Wisconsin company for flaking feed will go a long way toward co-ordinating them. Recently the mechanical and process patents on this machine have been applied for.

It will take several years before the science and economical method of feeding will be worked out in a broad enough way to be of real value to the industry. It has been over 30 years since the first mechanical treatment of whole grain feed, other than grinding, was introduced which materially increased the assimilation of the feed. The mechanical process referred to was the crushing or crimping of corn, oats, and barley into coarse form. This character of feed has, with the addition of fine alfalfa and molasses, in the past few years been favorably received and is sold in every state in the Union.

The early tests of this character of feed against whole grain for horses, feeding 20% less than whole oats, showed that the animals were in better condition and in nearly every case gained from 1 lb. to 5 lbs. in the first thirty days' feeding.

The development of a complete and economical system for drying buttermilk and skimmed milk was the second real aid to the feeding industry. Millions of gallons are being dried daily for animal and poultry feeding and have shown a remarkable saving to the dairy industry and as much as 100% gain in growth and production to the feeder using the dried milk.

The next great benefit to be developed in the feeding of animals and poultry will be found in the mechanical preparation of the feeds.

First: We must have a good formula.

Second: All articles of the feed for food or feed must be sound and sweet.

Third: The flaking of one or more whole grains will be an excellent benefit, but the blending and flaking of well balanced feeds, so perfect that every feed will be a complete ration for each animal or bird at each feeding, will be recognized, I believe, as the third great achievement in the preparation of feeds for animals and poultry.

Fine ground meals or feeds are not, as a rule, very palatable unless they are made into a slop or dampened; or are coated with molasses. Nearly all the poultry get today is a dry feed, so they must have fresh water handy or they cannot eat what they should. There was so much trouble from sour feeds back in the days when the manufacturer recommended wetting the mash feed that they changed and recommended all feed to be fed dry in a hopper with plenty of water on the side. It is not a satisfactory method, but it was the best way out of sour feed, due to neglect of the feeder in not cleaning out the hopper before the feed soured.

We still have the fine floury feed to contend with, but many feeders consider whole grains a better feed yet they are not nearly as beneficial as they should be because we know that a considerable portion does not digest. Many people may belittle this statement, but they can easily convince themselves by visiting farms where they are feeding whole grains to the cattle, and not allowing any feed to be given to the hogs except what they secure from the undigested grains that passes through the cattle. Many farmers claim the hogs do well so there must be a remarkable loss in growth and production or money if the farmer does not have the proper quota of hogs to follow his cattle.

Would it not be much better if we could prepare the whole grains, also all feeds so that digestion and assimilation in the animals will be greatly improved? Then too, I am sure we

would eat more pork if we felt the hogs were given a square meal of first class digestible feed rather than playing second fiddle to the cattle.

It is my belief that the greatest aid to digestion and assimilation from a mechanical standpoint has been solved by the invention referred to. The machine is small and economical, and will flake all known cereals in the dry form without heat or moisture, and will break down the very cells of the grains. It will flake alfalfa meal, oat feed, even oat hulls, or any combination of articles used for animal and poultry feed.

The flakes may be made small or puffed or popped as large as a silver dollar or, by increasing the pressure slightly, which reduces the volume, many articles such as rice, yellow corn, table meal, wheat-chocolate and sugar, corn and raisins, etc., are popped as large as your hand and in all manner of fancy shapes. To do this each ingredient or thoroughly mixed combinations must be fed into the flaker by an accurate percentage feeder, or set of feeders, as an even flow must be maintained to get the best results.

Animals and poultry seem to enjoy the flake much more than they do any other form of feed. They are longer eating a given amount on account of the form, which means better mastication, improved digestion, and greater assimilation. The results so far are remarkable. It is my judgment that if this machine is properly developed, it will eventually supercede the attrition mill, hammer mill, and pellet machine; also the batch mixer in the preparation of animal and poultry feed.

Pig Crop Increases

Increases of about 4% in the total fall pig crop of 1932 over that of 1931 and of 3½% in the North Central (Corn Belt) States are shown by the December pig crop report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Because of the decrease in the spring pig crop, the total combined fall and spring pig crop of 1932 is 3% smaller than that of 1931 for the entire country and 6% smaller in the Corn Belt. Increases are shown in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1933 over the number farrowed in the spring of 1932 of 1.8% for the United States and 1.6% for the Corn Belt.

The number of fall pigs saved in 1932 (pigs saved during the six months, June 1 to December 1) is estimated at 29,090,000 head, an increase of 1,221,000 head or 4% over 1931. This increase in pigs saved resulted from an increase of 4% in the number of sows farrowed, there being little change in the average number of pigs saved per litter.

In the Corn Belt States the number of fall pigs in 1932 is estimated at 20,163,000 head, an increase of 718,000 head over 1931. The increase in this area was due to the rather sharp increase of 15% in the group of States east of the Mississippi River. In the States west of the Mississippi there was a decrease of 3%. The estimated changes in fall pigs saved in other groups of States are as follows: North Atlantic 1% increase; South Atlantic, 6% increase; South Central 13% increase, and Western, 11% decrease.

Corn Products Refining Co. has won the patent litigation with Penick & Ford over the use of the Widmer process for the manufacture of starch.

Feed Dealers Short Course Offered at Ohio

A short course for feed dealers is offered at Ohio State University, Columbus, Jan. 5-6, in the Poultry Husbandry Building. It will cover latest available information on feeds and feeding.

Included will be such prominent subjects as purchasing, feed inspection and feed service. Two feed manufacturing plants will be visited and included in the study.

Tax on Hogs Looked Upon With Disfavor

Pres. T. G. Lee of Armour & Co., appearing before the House Agricultural Com'te a few days ago, testified as his belief that the proposed tax of 2 cents a lb. on pork, to be collected from the packers and used in furthering the latest farm relief plans, would work itself right back to the shoulders of the producers, and reduce the demand for pork. He said:

It is clear to every man who understands the fundamentals of the packing business that the proposed tax could not be added to the price of pork without at the same time restricting consumption and thus creating an ever growing surplus of live hogs, which would threaten the very existence of the daily cash market for live stock now afforded the nation's farmers by the packing industry.

Donahue - Stratton Co.

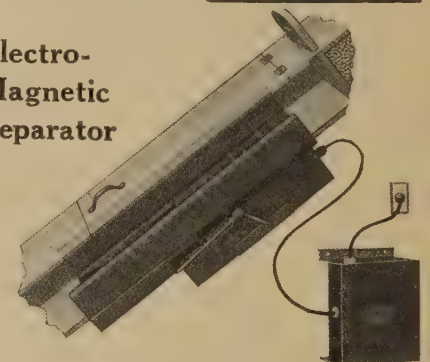
MILWAUKEE

GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

Jacobson ECONOMY

Electro-Magnetic Separator



4 BIG REASONS for ECONOMY PROTECTION—

Reduced machinery repairs.
Minimized fire and explosion hazard,
Insurance premium savings,
Increased business on metal-free feeds.

Protect every grinder, oat huller, corn cutter and roller mill. Grasp these extra profits.
Write for illustrated circular and NEW LOW PRICES.

A. E. Jacobson Machine Works, Inc.

1088 Tenth Ave. S. E.

Minneapolis, Minn.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Fattening Steer Calves

By PAUL GERLAUGH

In the 1931-1932 test all five lots of steer calves were fed 7 pounds of corn silage and 1½ pounds of mixed clover and timothy hay daily per calf. Lots 1, 2 and 3 were fed 2 pounds of protein supplement daily per calf. This protein supplement was equal parts of linseed meal and cottonseed meal.

Lot 1 was full-fed shelled corn.

Lot 2 was fed ½ pound of cane molasses and full-fed shelled corn.

Lot 3 was fed 1 pound of cane molasses and full-fed shelled corn.

Lot 4 was fed similarly to Lot 1, excepting that 1 pound of protein supplement was withdrawn from the ration and 1 pound of shelled corn added.

Lot 5 was fed a protein supplement containing equal parts linseed meal, cottonseed meal, and dry rendered tankage and fed in such amount as to equal the protein content of the mixture fed to Lot 1. Because of the high protein content of the tankage, 1.55 pounds of this supplement contained as much protein as 2 pounds of the supplement fed to Lot 1. The amount of shelled corn fed to Lot 5 was the same as that fed to Lot 1.

The calves used in the test were from the Panhandle Region of Texas. They weighed 383 pounds in Texas, Oct. 17, and 357 pounds off the cars in Wooster, Ohio, Oct. 22. There was no serious sickness apparent in the calves due to their shipment.

The calves were allotted by listing them in the order of their weight and placing Numbers 1, 10, 11, 20, etc., in Group 1; Numbers 2, 9, 12, 19, etc., in Group 2; Numbers 3, 8, 13, 18, etc., in Group 3; Number 4, 7, 14, 17, etc., in Group 4; and Numbers 5, 6, 15, 16, etc., in Group 5. This arrangement gave the starting weights shown in the table, and the several men who saw the groups could not notice any apparent difference in quality. The groups were then assigned to their respective lots by chance drawing of lot numbers.

Molasses increased feed consumption and average daily gain. Lot 2 outgained Lot 1 an average of 47 pounds per calf. The men from the various markets did not think that Lot 2 was any fatter than Lot 1. Lot 2 had grown more. Lot 3 outgained Lot 1 by 70 pounds per steer. These steers were fatter than Lot 1 in the opinion of most men but were also growthier in their appearance.

Steer Feeding Test

From Nov. 10, 1931 to Aug. 16, 1932	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	Lot 5
Steers per lot..	20	20	20*	20*	20
Cost per cwt...	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00
Av. wt., Nov. 10	394.00	394.00	394.00	396.00	393.00
Av. wt., Aug. 16	898.00	945.00	968.00	897.00	937.00
Av. daily gain, 230 days, lb...	1.80	1.97	2.06	1.78	1.94
Average ration:					
Shelled corn, lb.	9.08	9.89	9.71	10.13	9.14
Protein supp.†	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.58
Silage, lb.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Mixed hay, lb.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Molasses, lb. ....	....	0.50	1.00	....	....
Water, gal.	6.96	6.46	7.14	6.67	....
Feed per cwt. gain, lb.:					
Shelled corn..	504.0	502.3	472.2	568.3	470.8
Protein supp..	110.5	101.6	97.2	56.1	81.2
Silage	386.0	355.4	340.0	392.0	360.3
Mixed hay....	82.7	76.0	72.7	83.6	77.2
Molasses .....	....	25.4	48.6	....	....
Feed cost per cwt. gain	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.26	\$ 6.17	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.71
Pork gains per steer, lb.	52.00	56.00	55.00	58.00	52.00
Profit per steer.	\$15.08	\$16.25	\$20.08	\$15.83	\$16.30
Returns per bushel corn...	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.76

Feed prices used: Shelled corn, 40c per bu.; linseed meal, \$30, cottonseed meal, \$25, dry rendered tankage, \$40, silage, \$3.50, hay, \$10, and salt, \$20 per ton; molasses, \$1 per cwt.

Gains on hogs credited at \$3.25 per cwt. net. *Steer removed from Lot 3 February 18, due to urinary calculi; one from Lot 4 June 21, due to founder.

†Protein supplement: Lot 5, equal parts linseed meal, cottonseed meal, and dry rendered tankage. For other lots, equal parts linseed meal and cottonseed meal.

Lot 4 trailed Lot 1 in gains thruout the test. This difference was slightly more marked during the first half of the test than during the second half. Their gains were somewhat cheaper, due to corn being cheaper than protein supplement. Some of the market appraisers valued them lower than Lot 1.

The relative value of corn and protein supplement is an important factor in determining the preferable amount of protein supplement to be fed. Judging from our experience, an increased amount of protein supplement during the first half of the test may have been desirable.

Lot 5 was fed the same amount of protein as Lot 1, although it required a smaller amount of the supplement. The amount of shelled corn fed was the same for both lots. Lot 5 never had any refuse feed; in fact, they wanted more all the time. Lot 1 had a little refuse shelled corn on a few occasions. We feel that the protein supplement fed to Lot 5 is superior to that fed Lot 1, although more work is needed to establish this point definitely. The lack of finish, which was doubtless due to a lack of full feeding, was surely responsible for their lower market appraisals. This lot outgained Lot 1, 40 pounds per steer, at considerable saving in feed.

The average market appraisal was discounted 60 cents per cwt. in figuring the financial returns.—Bull. No. 159, O. Exp. Sta.

New, Low-Cost Magnetic Separator

Grain elevators flour and feed mills should be protected against the constant menace of tramp iron, frequently resulting in broken screens, damaged mills and burs, heavy power consumption, costly insurance rates, damage lawsuits by livestock owners because of nails, tacks, wire or other junk in finished feed. The best reason for such protection can be found in any current issue of grain and feed trade magazines. Almost every issue carries the sad story of a mill laid waste by disastrous dust explosion and fire. The cause can usually be traced to tramp iron in the grain. A tack or nail gets into hammer or attrition mill, a spark flames forth and a dust explosion tears its destructive path through the plant, and the tragedy becomes front page news for the daily newspapers.

The majority of operators recognize this grave danger and protect their plants with magnetic separators which remove all tramp iron from the grain. Many small mill operators delay installing such protection, however, and take their chances with tramp iron.

The makers of Stearns Magnetic Equipment have for many years experimented with simple, inexpensive units which would provide efficient magnetic protection at low cost. Their efforts have been rewarded by the perfection of the "Junior" Type "B" Magnetic Separator which has recently been placed on the market. Now for less than \$50.00, the grain handler can be sure of positive protection against all the dangers of tramp iron.



A unique feature of the "Junior" Type Separator is that no generator is required for operation, if only A. C. is available. Ordinary separators require direct current for operation and where D. C. is not available special generator equipment is required to convert the A. C. A special unit, known as the Stearns Power Box, has been developed by the Magnetic Mfg. Co. which makes it possible to plug the Stearns "Junior" into any handy A. C. single phase, 110-220 volt A. C. outlet. The expense of motor generator sets is entirely eliminated.

Feeding Buckwheat

By H. A. HOPPER, Cornell University.

While buckwheat runs somewhat lower in feeding value than the common cereals, it may be satisfactorily fed if a few precautions are observed. The grain is about one-third hull, and as a result ground buckwheat has a high fiber content. In composition it resembles ground oats and wheat bran. Buckwheat contains more total digestible nutrients than bran, but not so much protein nor is it laxative. It should be mixed with other feeds, making up 20 to 30 per cent of the mixture.

For example, to feed with mixed hay use 200 lbs. corn or hominy, 100 lbs. oats or barley, 300 lbs. ground buckwheat, 200 lbs. gluten feed and 200 lbs. cottonseed meal. Or, 400 lbs. ground buckwheat, 400 lbs. peas, oats and barley and 500 lbs. of a 28 per cent ready-mixed feed.

If oats, barley, corn, or buckwheat are at hand, a good grain mixture approximately 20 per cent protein can be made by mixing these feeds, ground in about equal proportions, with a 28 per cent ready-mixed feed, half and half. A good mixture when most of the ingredients must be purchased, would be: 200 lbs. corn, 300 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. oats, 300 lbs. gluten feed and 100 lbs. cottonseed meal.

Caution in the feeding of grain should be exercised now, more so perhaps than at any previous time. While feed prices are low, milk prices are distressingly low. With milk prices breaking at a time when production normally increases, the feeder must hold down his costs always with an eye open to obvious essentials and the general welfare of the herd.

Poor demand and low prices for certain cash crops is crowding them over into the feed bins. When this happens with buckwheat or beans, it is not a dire calamity for they can be marketed by the livestock route to very good advantage.

Under the new seed law of New York, effective Aug. 1, 1932, use of the words "certified", "registered", "verified", and any other descriptive word or terms used to designate special quality in seeds, is forbidden unless the seed stocks are genuine and have been certified or registered by an official organization approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany.



New Stearns "Junior" Type "B" Magnetic Separator with Power Box.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Feeding Poultry for Profit

BY A. C. SMITH, Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Classes of Feeds Required.—A maintenance ration differs from a laying ration, not in the ingredients, but in proportions; less animal food, or protein, being used.

Whether feeding for growth, egg production, or maintenance, five classes of foods are necessary for poultry.

Grains, for energy, heat, flesh- and egg-forming materials. Usually fed in two forms: ground, called "mash," and in the kernel, called "scratch feed."

Greens, as aids to digestion, for their health-giving and growth-promoting properties.

Animal foods, rich in egg- and flesh-forming materials; the most essential as well as the most expensive and most frequently lacking ingredient in all laying rations.

Mineral matter, as an aid to digestion and to supply material for egg shells and bone structure. Examples: high-grade limestone grit, oyster shells, and charcoal. Keep these accessible to the fowls at all times. Feed a small amount of table salt in all mashes.

Water. Quenches thirst, regulates body temperatures, transports nutrients, and eliminates wastes.

Vitamins. It is now recognized that certain vitamins, substances of unknown composition, must be present in food to promote growth and maintain health and vigor. These are known as: Vitamin A, which promotes growth and wards off certain diseases; vitamin B, which maintains health by preventing certain nervous affections that result in a disease similar to beri-beri; vitamin D, which prevents rickets by aiding the assimilation of necessary mineral matter; vitamin E, that of reproduction, which is not so well understood; vitamin C, the anti-scorbutic vitamin, that is thought not to be necessary for poultry.

The feeds classified above ordinarily supply all the vitamins required with the exception of anti-rachitic and possibly antisterility vitamins. The antirachitic vitamin is usually supplied by adding one or two per cent of biologically tested cod-liver oil to the laying mash when the flock is confined to the house.

Hard Grain Feeds or Scratch Feeds.—Cracked corn, wheat, oats, and barley are suitable. Corn and wheat are most palatable. Whole corn satisfies the appetite too quickly, therefore it should be cracked. Yellow corn is better than white because of the amount of vitamin A it contains. Wheat is desirable because it is nutritious; palatable; small, compelling hens to exercise to get enough to satisfy their appetites; low in fiber content—it has no tough hull as do barley and oats. Wheat is not absolutely necessary, as barley and cracked corn are good substitutes (as are mixed scratch feeds if not too expensive). Because of the tough hull, barley and oats together should not comprise more than 30 per cent by weight of the hard grain, or scratch feed.

Also variety in the grain ration is desirable, it may be supplied in mash, and by green and animal foods with some saving at times because of the price and scarcity of certain grains. The use of such small grains as are grown on the farm is recommended. Corn should be cracked and sifted, and the finer particles separated and used in the mashes, to prevent waste.

How To Feed Scratch Grains.—Cracked corn, wheat, oats, and barley may be fed either mixed or separately but in either case cracked corn should predominate as follows: cracked corn 60 per cent, wheat 20 per cent, oats or barley 20 per cent. If without wheat, substitute barley; if without corn, feed 60 per cent wheat and 40 per cent oats or barley, one or both. Avoid a preponderance of grains with hulls, they are hard for the hens to digest.

Feed scratch two or three times a day in a light, loose, dry, and rather deep litter of straw; if fed twice daily feed one-third in the morning and two-thirds at night; if three times, one-fourth in the morning, one-fourth at noon, and one-half at night.

Scratch grains may be fed either mixed or separately. Feed according to appetite, but approximately 8 quarts for 100 hens when mash is hopper fed, divided as stated above.

Mashes for Laying Hens.—The term "mash" is used to designate ground feeds or meals. These are fed to fowls either dry or moist.

Dry mashes are more commonly used, having supplanted moist mashes to a large extent because they involve less work, as large quantities may be mixed at a time. The fowls are not so likely to overeat; food is constantly before them and consequently they are never very hungry; weak birds have an equal chance with strong ones. The keeping qualities of mixed dry, ground grains are much greater than those of the same mixture after moistening, and several days' supply can be placed in a hopper or any suitable feeding device with no risk of deterioration.

Wet mashes are dry mashes thoroly moistened with water, buttermilk, or skimmilk to a crumbly but not sloppy condition.

These mashes are palatable, and when skillfully compounded and fed may be used to force egg production or growth. Unless skillfully fed, fowls overeat and become inactive, over-fat, and unhealthy. The quantity should be so limited that the fowls will not only consume the amount given but will be hungry enough to scratch for grain that may be thrown in the litter. Table waste and unsalable vegetables, if cooked, may form a considerable part of moist mashes.

There are three ways of prolonging the laying period:

(1) By gradually increasing the amount of laying mash and diminishing the amount of scratch grain. The usual method is to feed certain amounts of the regular laying mash moistened with water or, preferably, milk in a trough or on a board.

(2) By adding to the laying mash a larger amount of meat scraps, powdered milk, fish meal, or a like product.

(3) By substituting liquid milk for water as a beverage.

Make all changes in either feed or methods very gradually. Sudden changes lower the egg yield and may stop it altogether.

Laying Mashes (Mix thoroly by weight)

- 1—1 part cornmeal.
1 part wheat bran
1 part wheat middlings
1 part finely ground oats
1 part beef scraps
- 2—6 parts cornmeal
4 parts ground oats
4 parts wheat middlings
2 parts wheat bran
2 parts alfalfa or clover meal
7 parts beef scraps
- 3—6 parts cornmeal
4 parts ground oats
4 parts wheat middlings
4 parts wheat bran
7 parts beef scraps
Suitable when succulents are supplied in slight excess
- 4—6 parts cornmeal
4 parts wheat middlings
3 parts wheat bran
4 parts ground oats
3 parts alfalfa meal
Beef scraps fed in separate hopper and constant supply
Particularly well suited to light and active breeds.
Add to each $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of table salt; mix thoroly.

Green Feeds.—When alfalfa or clover is grown on the farm, it may be omitted from the mash and an equal amount of wheat bran sub-

stituted. A fresh supply of alfalfa or clover may be placed each day in an old berry crate or other device, and the fowls allowed to eat the leaves. The stalks should be removed daily.

Minerals.—An addition of 3 to 5 per cent of bonemeal to the mash is beneficial, especially when milk in any form is substituted for beef scraps.

From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent of fine table salt and the same amount of powdered charcoal should be added to all mashes and the mash thoroly mixed.

New Feed Trade Marks

EzL Dunwoody Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has filed the words "Super X" in a diamond, as trade mark No. 328,887 for poultry and dairy feeds, oil meal, fish meal, dried buttermilk and skimmilk, meat scrap, bran, ground alfalfa and grain products.

For Prices on

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Oilmeal, Cottonseed Meal, Wheat Millfeeds, Prairie or Alfalfa Hay

Write or Phone

FIELDS GRAIN AND FEED CO.
Phone 81614 SIOUX CITY, IOWA

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocoonut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 33 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Consolidated

A New Feeding Suggestion

By PROF. PAUL G. RILEY

Many poultrymen in various parts of the United States are hopper feeding both their grain and mash to laying birds the year around. A number of experiment stations have conducted tests on this practice of feeding and are finding it satisfactory, especially where birds of good egg production breeding are found. It may not work so well with birds of strictly meat type, which are normally only fair egg layers.

A practice which is becoming fairly wide spread today is to hopper feed corn and oats and a good egg mash and to hand feed four to six pounds of wheat per hundred birds per day in the litter. This has a number of advantages: In the first place, the birds will consume less wheat if it is hand fed. If wheat is fed in the hopper and left in front of the birds at all times the birds will eat more, and wheat is the most expensive of the grains today.

Poultry Feeds

A poultry ration must be built up as a satisfactory unit to supply sufficient digestible complete proteins, containing the necessary energy giving materials, or food factors, to meet the needs of the birds for which it is prepared. It must be free from any injurious substance, disease germs, damaged or mouldy grains or materials.

Bulletin No. 417, University of California, excerpt "Altho grains are the basis of feed, they are not under ordinary conditions a complete feed for poultry kept for commercial purposes. The proteins of common grains are inadequate as to kinds and amounts. The grains are further deficient in certain minerals, certain vitamins and water. It is therefore altogether essential that the grain ration for birds be supplemented with water, vitamins, proteins and minerals. Because the protein concentrates are usually available in the forms of meals or scraps, which cannot be easily fed in the mixture with the whole grains it is customary to divide the poultry ration into two parts by supplying the supplement in the form of a mash."

The following excerpt from Bulletin No. 517, Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station, may be of interest to the mixer of feeds. "Chickens are so tolerant of rations and methods of feeding that what would seem to be intolerable extremes can be successfully employed. For example, a ration may carry protein, fiber or minerals and the like, in amounts generally considered as the proper amounts to be used, but in many instances the amounts may be increased 50% to 100% and yet yield practically the same results insofar as production and mortality are concerned. That is why it can be said that there is no one best ration. Nor is there any one best method of feeding for all, since in the chicken we find extreme tolerance towards various methods of feeding."

We suggest one of the following formulas for layers, according to the products or ingredients available.

20% Protein Mash Feeds.

Ingredients.	500	400	400	500	400	400	200	400	600
Ground whole yellow corn.....	200	300	—	200	400	400	400	400	200
Ground oats	300	—	200	300	400	400	400	60	300
Wheat bran	300	400	400	300	400	400	400	380	300
Wheat middlings	400	400	400	400	—	—	200	300	300
Corn gluten feed.....	—	200	200	—	—	—	—	100	—
Alfalfa meal	—	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
Soybean oil meal.....	100	100	200	100	200	100	200	300	300
Meat scraps	100	100	200	100	100	200	200	50	—
Dried milk	100	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	—
Fish meal	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

18% Protein Mash Feeds.					16% All Mash Feeds.				
Ground whole yellow corn.....	600	700	500	500	600	400	700	700	
Ground whole oats.....	110	160	380	400	300	490	500	500	
Wheat bran	200	200	60	400	300	300	300	200	
Wheat middlings	480	480	400	400	300	300	200	200	
Corn gluten feed.....	250	—	200	—	—	200	100	100	
Alfalfa meal	100	100	200	—	100	100	—	100	
Soybean meal	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	
Meat scraps	75	260	200	200	70	50	100	50	
Dried milk	100	100	50	—	160	100	50	50	
Fish meal	75	—	—	—	70	50	50	100	
Salt	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

Purdue Poultry Program

A miniature short course for poultry raisers will be provided in the Poultry Department program of the annual Purdue University Agricultural Conference at Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 9 to 13, according to a detailed program released by Wm. Kohlmeier, in charge of this department's activity.

Eight or more members of the faculty will conduct different parts of the program, from the choice of chicks to selling the products.

Professor C. W. Carrick will discuss "The Use of Farm Grains in Laying Rations."

All sessions are free to the public, and time will be provided after each talk for questions from the audience.

Definition of Dried Buttermilk

The executive com'te of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials has recommended that the following definitions be made official:

Dried buttermilk (feeding) is the product resulting from the removal of water from clean, sound buttermilk derived from natural cream, to which no foreign substances have been added, excepting such as are necessary and permitted in the manufacture of butter. It contains not more than 8 per cent of moisture, not more than 13 per cent of mineral matter (ash), and not less than 5 per cent butterfat, as determined by the Roese-Gottlieb method.

Dried soured skimmed milk (feeding) is the product resulting from the removal of water from clean, sound skimmed milk which has been soured by a suitable culture of lactic bacteria. It contains not more than 8 per cent moisture.

Milk sugar feed (dried whey) (feeding) is the by-product from the manufacture of cheese containing at least 70 per cent lactose (milk sugar).

Evaporated soured skimmed milk (feeding), **condensed soured skimmed milk** (feeding), **condensed soured skimmed milk** (feeding) is the product resulting from the removal of a considerable portion of water from the clean, sound skimmed milk which has been soured by a suitable culture of lactic bacteria. It contains not less than 27 per cent total solids.

The Iowa State Poultry Show will be held at Clinton, Ia., Dec. 28 to 31.

Chesterton, Md.—The Maryland Turkey Growers Ass'n will hold its second annual show here on Jan. 25-26.

Dried beet pulp has been demonstrated to make an excellent chick litter. It stays light and fluffy, instead of packing down, has high moisture absorption qualities, and carries no irritating dust particles.

West Hartford, Conn.—The close of the 3rd annual New England Poultry Exhibition here on Dec. 16, set a new high record for number of exhibitors, an increase of 42% over last year. The premium list with gold awards of more than \$1,000 and many silver cups, attracted an exhibition of 1,500 birds. The show was sponsored by the Hartford County Poultry Ass'n, Inc., and is looked upon as one of the largest in the New England states.

Iowa farmers are organizing a protest against the high charges made by stockyards for corn.

Alfalfa Meal Production Sharply Reduced

Alfalfa meal production in the United States during November, 1932, totaled 12,491 short tons, a 30 per cent decrease from the October outturn, according to reports received from meal grinders by the Market News Service of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Approximately 30,595 tons of meal was in store at mills at the first of November. This, together with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply for November of 43,086 tons. Stocks at the close of November were about 29,652 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for practically all the difference of 13,434 tons since exports continue very small.

Alfalfa meal production, United States, 1932-33 with comparisons:

Month	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
June	14,112	23,688	31,165
July	15,113	14,954	24,680
August	14,906	17,404	30,570
September	18,734	18,933	41,974
October	17,894	16,944	25,959
November	12,491	21,154	28,921
December	—	19,515	26,987
January	—	12,806	34,375
February	—	12,521	16,564
March	—	10,516	14,217
April	—	8,747	13,095
May	—	9,561	12,666
Mo. average ...	—	15,546	25,098

**General Analysis and Research
Specialists in
Feeds, Grain, Fertilizers, Fats & Oils
Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.**

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mash
our specialty

**THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS
CO., U. S. A.**

Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Merchants Exchange,
St. Louis, Mo.

Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Proven Policies for a Feed Business

BY S. O. BLAIR

The dealer who can teach better feeding practices to his customers is building his customer's business so that the customer might in turn buy more feeds because he has found it more profitable to feed correctly. Selling is teaching, and teaching the right principle builds for the future.

A customer who has been sold a product that gives satisfaction is an unconscious salesman. Feeders talk about their experiences among themselves and one man who has had success with a product is quite likely to influence many others. Feeders are looking for advice and the place they seek it today is at the feed mill. If the dealer cannot give it to them they go elsewhere and take their business.

Giving a customer something which will not give him the greatest value for his money isn't selling. Any man could do the job in that way. It requires no mental effort, no education, no sales talks, and in the end in the face of a lower price offered by a competitor there will be no customers.

It costs money to get customers. If you make only a small sale and that sale consists of the item on which you have a special price, then you make no money. There are certain commodities that customers buy regularly and that they can buy more economically by purchasing a quantity. For that reason one price on a small quantity and a lower price providing a lower margin of profit on a large quantity. It takes just as much time to sell the small quantity as it does to sell the large quantity. Some items cannot very well be used alone. Purchase of these items suggests the possibility of buying other items. Suggestive selling is one of the best means known today of increasing volume, turnover and profit.

It is an old axiom which says proper display of the goods you have to sell increases sales volume. Customers often do not think of purchasing something which cannot be seen by them.

Just recently in entering a store I found on display on the counter a large quantity of 2½-lb. saltbags. I saw these in the morning and in the evening that pile had almost been depleted. Asking the price I found that they were being sold at three for 15c. Of course that is 5c per unit but the price three for 15c sounded just a bit better and in all but one case three of them were taken by each customer.

When you have something in stock which does not move, it is actually costing you money not only in the inventory losses which you are likely to take by reason of changing market conditions but because of the space required in which to store that slow moving item and the interest on the investment. If it is necessary to get rid of dead stock even at a price which does not permit a profit, then you really made money because you can fill that space with something which will have adequate turnover and in turnover lies the profit.

Head work and foot work are the two things that have always produced sales but there is to be a decided change in the proportion of these two ingredients if the volume of sales is to equal that of former years. It will require a

lot of thinking and planning and when you come right down to it more foot work than has been necessary in former years.

Soybean Oil Meal Superior for Pasture-Fed Steers

Extensive production of soybeans in Illinois and other corn-belt states assures large quantities of protein concentrate in the form of soybean oil meal. Considerable data have already been gathered on the feeding value of this material, but H. P. Rusk and R. R. Snapp are believed to have conducted the first experiment in which soybean oil meal was fed to cattle fattened on pasture. The object was to compare cottonseed and soybean oil meal as protein concentrates for yearling steers full-fed on bluegrass pasture.

Soybean oil meal proved slightly superior to cottonseed meal. This superiority lay chiefly in the fact that the cattle fed the soybean product had noticeably sleeker coats and a slightly better finish. As a result they outsold the cottonseed meal fed steers 25 cents a hundred-weight and returned \$3.25 a head more profit. Hence soybean oil meal may well constitute the protein concentrate for pasture-fed cattle, thereby broadening the outlet for soybeans.

In this experiment at the Ill. Agri. Exp. Sta. two lots of choice yearling Hereford steers were full-fed shelled corn on bluegrass pasture from May 23 to October 31; and shelled corn and clover hay in dry lot from Oct. 31 to Nov. 15. One lot was fed 1 pound of cottonseed meal and the other 1 pound of soybean oil meal a head daily thruout the test.

Iowa Trying New Rate Schedule

Things can be done, even with power companies, when a group of mill owners get together and seriously consider their group interests. Power rates was the common problem that drew feed grinders in eastern Iowa together to form the Custom Mill Owners Ass'n, of which M. M. Strait, Alburnette, is pres., John Armstrong, Springville, vice-pres., and Geo. A. Wassenaar, Cascade, sec'y-treas.

This group of officials, working closely with members, fought the portable mills on the one hand and the power companies on the other. Eventually they got their minimum power rates reduced to core loss plus a meter reading charge, which constituted a material reduction. A letter from the power com'te to the members of the ass'n explains how this works:

ALL MEMBERS: After meeting with the executives of the Iowa Electric Co. and the Iowa Railway & Light Corp., we have been successful in securing the following rates, to be effective at once.

The Iowa Electric Co. is giving the following rates: Minimum is based on the transformer core loss, plus \$1 for reading the meter, and 3½¢ per K. W. H. for all power consumed. Example as follows:

3-10 K. V. A. transformers core loss amounts to \$4.54 plus \$1 for reading, which is the minimum.

3-15 K. V. A. transformers core loss amounts to \$5.90 plus \$1 for reading, which is the minimum.

3-25 K. V. A. transformers core loss amounts to \$8.55 plus \$1 for reading, which is the minimum.

3-37½ K. V. A. transformers core loss amounts to \$12.64 plus \$1 for reading, which is the minimum.

Based on 2300 volt line. If your line is 6900 volt, the minimum will be as follows: 3-10 K. V. A., \$5.44; 3-15 K. V. A., \$7.45; 3-25 K. V. A., \$11.15; 3-37½ K. V. A., \$15.10 respectively, plus the \$1.00 for reading.

Then in addition to that, all K. W. H. consumed to be figured at 3½¢ per K. W. H. This gets away from a high minimum charge in case your power consumption is low. In other words, it is put into effect to benefit the small user. The Iowa Electric Co. gave this as an optional rate, to be used along with the present rate of 33½¢ per cent discount, so the consumer may use whichever figures the cheaper for him.

The Iowa Railway & Light gave the following rate: No minimum charge whatsoever, but all K. W. H. consumed to be charged at 4½¢ per K. W. H. for the first 1000 K. W., and 4¢ per K. W. H. for all over that per month.

These are both temporary rates, as the power companies wish to see how they will work out, but will be in effect till further notice.

Feeding Situation Badly Mixed

Admittedly the live stock feeding situation this season is hopelessly mixed. Prices for fat cattle and fat lambs are in many cases on a par with prices prevailing for stockers and feeders and for this reason many hesitate to take advantage of the abundance and cheapness of feed.

Some experienced commercial feeders found the situation so dubious that they decided to stay out this season. Most of them, however, have changed their minds. Low priced feeders and low priced feed proved irresistible. They realized that in the live stock business the man who does not take a chance never gets anywhere. Prices of fat stock cannot remain at present low levels forever but, When will they improve? That is anybody's guess.

Prices of feeder and finished cattle have been so close together in recent weeks that the enthusiasm of a good many farmers who had figured it would be pretty hard to lose on feeding this winter has been dampened.—St. Louis Live Stock Reporter.

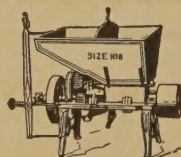
HARPER GRAIN CO.

Feed — Grain — Feedstuffs
STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS
Mill, Elevator and Warehouse
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

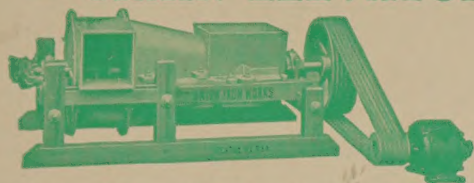
Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

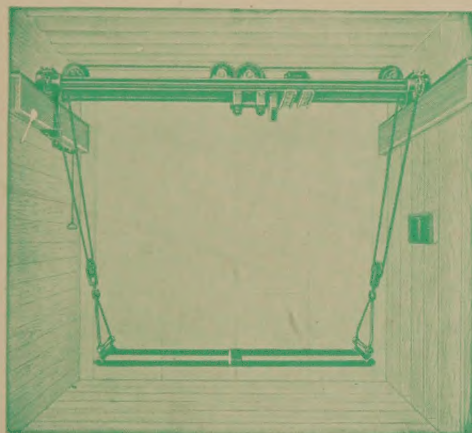
	St. Louis.		Kansas City.	
	Bran.	Shorts.	Bran.	Shorts.
Nov. 5.....	9.20	10.40	7.40	8.75
Nov. 12.....	9.75	10.70	7.95	9.00
Nov. 19.....	9.40	10.40	7.40	8.60
Nov. 26.....	9.20	10.20	7.35	8.55
Dec. 3.....	9.00	10.10	7.25	8.25
Dec. 10.....	9.10	10.20	7.35	8.40
Dec. 17.....	8.75	9.55	7.05	7.85
Dec. 24.....	8.60	9.25	6.65	7.75

WESTERN

— GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT —



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive



Overhead Electric Truck Dump

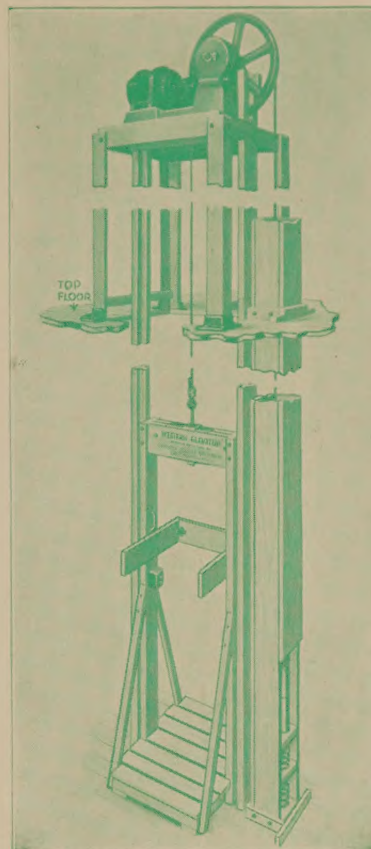
UNION IRON WORKS

NEW

The **ELECTRIC MANLIFT** takes its place alongside our Electric Truck Hoist and Motor Driven Corn Sheller.

Write us for complete information and prices.

DECATUR,
ILLINOIS



1902 Write for the 1932
TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN
for Grain Elevators and other Mercantile Property
Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm
E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10% x 12% inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

Is That Insurance Company Good?

This question should be asked and answered to your satisfaction before purchasing insurance today.

Compare the financial strength of the **MILL MUTUALS** with that of any competitor. They are as strong financially (dollar of surplus to dollar at risk) as the strongest.

Watch for the year-end financial statements. The **MILL MUTUALS'** financial condition, always good, is better than ever.

Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies

230 East Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois

OMAHA

The Corn and Wheat Center of the West

Corn from Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, where this grain is produced for feeding purposes and has reached its finest development.

Wheat from the semi-arid regions of Western Nebraska and from the fertile lands of the western end of the corn belt, assuring variety to suit the demands of the most careful buyer.

Modern elevator facilities assure prompt service; carefully supervised weighing and inspection service guarantees weights and grades.

Let the following firms supply your needs:

Cargill Commission Co.	Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.	Burns Grain Co.
Crowell Elevator Co.	Omaha Elevator Co.
Updike Grain Corporation	Lamson Bros. & Co.
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co.	Bell-Trimble Grain Co.
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.	Flanley Grain Co.
The United Grain Co.	Farmers Terminal Elevator Co.
Butler-Welsh Grain Co.	

Ship to Omaha—Buy from Omaha